

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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WEATHER FORECAST
FINE
Barometer 30.06

November 16, 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 64. 2 p.m. 73
Humidity " 67. " 58

November 16, 1913. Temperature 6 a.m. 71. 2 p.m. 76
Humidity " 92. " 80

2962 晚九十二月九年寅甲

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1914.

一拜禮 號六十月一拾英倫

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\$36 PER ANNUM.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

GERMANS REPULSED WITH HEAVY LOSS.

THEIR SOLE CAPTURE—A RUINED VILLAGE.

Moslem Loyalty to Britain

DEATH OF EARL ROBERTS IN FRANCE.

[Router's Service To "The Telegraph."]

The Big Battle: a "Comparatively Quiet" Day.

Nov. 15, 5.30 p.m.

A Paris communique states:—
Yesterday was comparatively quiet on the whole front and was principally marked by artillery duels. The Germans, however, again delivered attacks northward, eastward and southward of Ypres, all of which were repulsed with heavy losses.
Thus, in the last few days, all the enemy's efforts have resulted in nothing but the taking of the ruined village of Dixmude, of which the isolated position on the right bank of the canal rendered the defence difficult.
We continued to push forward trenches on the greater part of the front from the Lys to the Oise.
There have been only a simple cannonade and actions in detail on the rest of the front.

Turkey "Being Sacrificed to German Ambition."

Nov. 15, 5.55 p.m.

Sheikh Said el Morghani, head of the Morghani sect and a direct descendant of the Prophet, a man of great influence in Egypt, Arabia and the Sudan, has telegraphed strongly condemning the action of the Turkish Government in declaring war on Britain and the Allies.

Morghani says Turkey is being sacrificed to German ambition, and that those in authority in Constantinople, by placing themselves under Germany's evil influence, have lost the sympathies of Mohammedans throughout the world and involved the Turkish people in certain ruin.

Morghani expresses, on behalf of himself and all his followers, the most sincere and loyal attachment to Britain, to whom all Moslems owe so much.

Sherif Yusuf el Hindi, a religious personage of high standing, has written in a similar sense, and loyal protestations are arriving from every important Sheikh and Ulim in the Sudan.

Their Majesties and Earl Roberts' Death.

Nov. 15, 7.15 p.m.

Their Majesties the King and Queen are greatly distressed at the death of Earl Roberts, and have sent messages of condolence to his wife.

The question of a funeral at St. Paul's is being considered; but a private funeral at Ascot is probable, in deference to the wishes of the family.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

Russians Occupy Tarnow.

Nov. 14, 8.40 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that to-night's communique announces an important Russian success, compelling the Germans to retreat from Hupin, near Thorn. The Russians continue to progress in East Prussia and captured yesterday five howitzers, near Soldau.

There have been engagements of advance guards between the Austrians and the Serbs.

The Russians are passing through Sohrenava, in the region of Cracow, and have occupied Tarnow.

TO-DAY'S WAR TELEGRAMS.

Egyptian Mohammedans' Expressions of Loyalty.

Nov. 14, 10.15 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Cairo telegraphs that a Council of all the chiefs of the "Ulema," composed of the leading Moslem religious authorities in Egypt, has published an important proclamation urging Egyptian Moslems to maintain a calm and peaceful attitude.

After invoking Allah and his Prophet, who counselled mankind to love peace and avoid strife, the Ulema remind their flock that providence has spared Egypt the horrors and sacrifices of the present war, which has spread to one State after another; therefore it is their duty to remain calm and confident; to behave with discretion and to let reason guide their acts; to avoid gatherings when idle words might be spoken and to shun intrigues, sowers of discord and ignorant or ill-versed counsellors from whom good cannot come.

The appeal is strengthened by quotations from the Koran and the traditions, among which are the Prophet's well-known sayings enjoining the faithful to avoid disorders, the consequences of which are not limited to those who provoke them and bidding them walk in the right path and look after their own affairs, thus avoiding harm from the straying of others.

The appeal is signed by 27 Ulema, including the Sheikh ul Islam of Egypt, who is also Rector of Al Azar, the famous University, the Vice-Rector, the Grand Mufti and all the chiefs of the different rites.

The chief religious Sheikhs of the Sudan have spontaneously addressed a communication to the Governor-General, expressing, on behalf of the whole population, their loyalty to the Government. They refer generally to the benefits conferred by British rule and in particular to the sympathy which has always been shown their religion; the justice which has been meted out to them; the educational advantages given to their children and the help afforded to pilgrims to Mecca. They entirely dissociate themselves from the action of the Turkish Government in declaring war on Great Britain and her Allies. Such a course of action, they say, is "utterly opposed to the best interests of Islam and it is their opinion that the Turkish Government, by listening to the false counsels of Germany, has doomed the country to destruction and alienated itself from the sympathies of Mohammedans throughout the world."

Death of Earl Roberts.

Nov. 15, 1.35 a.m.

Earl Roberts is dead.
The death of Earl Roberts was announced in the following Press Bureau communique: Earl Kitchener announces with deep regret, which he knows will be shared by the whole army, that he has received this evening the following telegram from Field-Marshal Sir John French: "I deeply regret to tell you that Earl Roberts died at eight o'clock this evening."
The Press Bureau adds that Earl Roberts, who was on a brief visit to France to greet the Indian troops, of which he was Colonel-in-Chief, contracted a chill on Thursday and succumbed to pneumonia, after a short illness.

"A Good Day."

Nov. 15, 1.40 a.m.

A communique says that from the sea to the north of Lille it has been a good day.

German attacks north of Zonnebeke and south of Ypres have been repulsed with great loss to the Germans.

Between the La Bassée canal and Arras, and also in the Lihons district, the enemy made unsuccessful attempts.

Promotions for Distinguished Conduct.

Nov. 15, 6.25 a.m.

Brigadier-General A. E. Sandbach, C.B., D.S.O., Royal Engineers, and Brigadier-General F. W. N. McOracken, C.B., D.S.O., commanding the 7th Infantry Brigade, have been promoted Major-Generals; and Major C. B. Prowse, Somerset Light Infantry, has been promoted Lieutenant-Colonel, for distinguished conduct in the field.

[Major-General Sandbach, D.S.O., was Chief Engineer in Ireland prior to the war, having held the post since 1910. He was born in County Denbigh in 1859 and married in 1902 the Hon. Mrs. Douglas Pennant, fifth daughter of Baron Penrhyn. He entered the army in 1879 and reached the rank of Brigadier-General in 1910 after much foreign war service, including Tel-el-Kabir, the Sudan Campaign, Burmese Expedition, Sikkim Expedition, Hazara Campaign, Nile Expedition (including Khartoum) and South African War. He was military secretary to Lord Curzon when the latter was Viceroy of India, and during the South African War he was mentioned in despatches and won the coveted D.S.O. For three years, 1894-7, he was commandant of the 1st Sappers and Miners, Indian Army and then proceeded home as O.C. Royal Engineer Troops at Aldershot.

Major-General Frederick William Nicholas McOracken, C.B., D.S.O., was born in 1859. He entered the army in 1879 and in 1887 was married to a daughter of the late Mr. T. C. Glover of Mount Grange, Edinburgh. He served in the Egyptian Campaign, Snakim and in McNeill's Zerbis, on the Egyptian frontier and in the action at Ginnis. He also served throughout the campaign in South Africa and there won the Distinguished Service Order and the Queen's and King's medals.

Lt.-Colonel Prowse served throughout the South African war. As adjutant of the 2nd Bn. Somerset L.I. he took part in the Natal operations, the relief of Ladysmith, the actions at Spion Kop and at Vaal Kranz, the operations on Tugela Heights, (where he was slightly wounded), west of Pretoria, the Orange River Colony, Cape Colony and in the Transvaal. He raised and commanded a composite Battalion of Mounted Infantry in the South African war, was three times mentioned in despatches and won the Queen's medal with five clasps and the King's medal with two clasps.]

TO-DAY'S WAR TELEGRAMS.

's Big Vote for Military Purposes.

Nov. 15, 6.25 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Rome says that, according to the newspapers, the Italian Cabinet has unanimously approved of an extraordinary credit of sixteen millions sterling for military purposes.

[The following telegrams appeared in our special editions published yesterday:—]

Nov. 14, 6 p.m.

A Paris communique states:—
The enemy's attack against the great bridge-head at Nienport has failed.

Various German attempts to take the offensive eastward and south-east of Ypres have been checked.

We advanced a kilometre east of Bixchoote.

We progressed slightly from La Bassée canal to Arras.

German attacks in the regions of Lassigny, the Aisne and Berry-au-Bac were unsuccessful.

Vain German Attempts.

The struggle raged more fiercely in Argonne. The enemy vainly endeavoured to re-take Fort-de-Paris and Saint Hubert.

The Germans essayed several offensive movements around Verdun, but were checked by our artillery before even the advance of their infantry could be started.

The weather is bad in Woëvre and Lorraine; and there is nothing to report.

German Attempts to Cross Canal Fail.

Nov. 13, 6.50 p.m.

A Paris communique states:—
From the North Sea to the Lys the action has been slightly less severe than on previous days.

The enemy made several attempts to cross the Yser Canal, westward of Dixmude and further up; but all were stopped.

Our positions were, on the whole, maintained.

The enemy's attacks northward, eastward and south-east of Ypres were at the end of the day repulsed.

At various points on our line and that of the British Army, there have been cannonading and actions in detail.

Steady Advance.

From east of Arras to the Oise our troops, during the last few days' fog, have not ceased to advance. Little by little, they have established themselves nearly everywhere at points varying from 300 to 50 metres from the enemy's wire entanglements.

We took Tracy-le-Val, northward of the Aisne, with the exception of the cemetery.

We progressed slightly eastward of Tracy-le-Mont and south-east of Nouvron; also between Crony and Vregny.

A German counter-attack in the Vailly region, against our troops who had recaptured Chavonne and Supir, was repulsed.

The enemy was similarly repulsed at Berry-au-Bac.

There has been a violent cannonade in Argonne.

We progressed in detail in the St. Mihiel and Pont-a-Mousson districts.

Snow in the Vosges.

A coup de main on the village of Valet-Chatillon ousted a detachment of the enemy.

A German attack on the heights of the Col-de-Sainte-Marie failed.

Snow is falling in the Vosges.

War Vote.

Nov. 13, 6.55 p.m.

A credit is announced of 225 millions for war expenditure.

Nov. 13, 8.15 p.m.

The credit defrays expenses to April next; and also gives assistance to the Dominions.

The Allies are raising funds for temporary relief of 100,000 to 200,000 to Belgium and 280,000 to Serbia.

Austro-German Forces Still Retiring.

Nov. 13, 10.50 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd wires that a communique says fighting continues in the Sallaapona region for possession of the outlets to the eastern chain of the Mesurian Lakes.

A battle is proceeding at Soldau.

A German offensive movement has been noticed in the Thorn district, on both sides of the Vistula.

The Germans have transferred part of their troops from Lyck.

The enemy in the region of Ozenotchova is gradually retiring to the frontier.

The Austrians continue to retire in Galicia. We have inflicted heavy losses on their rear-guards.

German Efforts Slackening.

Nov. 14, 1.35 a.m.

An official communique issued in Paris in the evening states:—
From the sea to the Lys the German action has been less keen, and at some points we have resumed the offensive.

We have progressed south of Bixchoote.

We have retaken a hamlet east of Ypres, by a counter-attack.

South of Ypres we have repulsed an attack of the Prussian Guards.

Elsewhere only cannonades are reported.

Japanese Torpedo-boat Sinks.

Nov. 14, 5.50 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Tokyo states that a Japanese torpedo-boat has been sunk by a mine in Kiauchau Bay, while sweeping.

Big Shipping Boom.

Nov. 14, 5.50 a.m.

There is a sudden boom in shipping, as a result of the scarcity of cargo-steamer and the demand for carriers of grain and other cargoes. Some freight rates have more than doubled and no vessels are changing hands for early November now. The price of steamers is rising daily, owing to the influx of buyers.

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

The death, in France, of Field-Marshal Earl Roberts is announced, from pneumonia.

The Germans have been repulsed with heavy losses eastward and southward of Ypres.

The Russians continue to progress in East Prussia; they have captured several howitzers near Soldau.

The efforts of the past few days resulted in nothing but the taking of the ruined village of Dixmude.

Italian newspapers state that the Cabinet has unanimously approved of an extraordinary credit of £16,000,000 for military purposes.

A Russian communique announces an important Russian success, the Germans being compelled to retreat from Hupin, near Thorn.

Moslems in Egypt entirely dissociate themselves from a notion of the Turkish Government in declaring war on Great Britain and her Allies.

Brigadier-Generals A. E. Sandbach and F. W. N. McOracken have been promoted Major-Generals, and Major C. B. Prowse Lieutenant-Colonel, for distinguished conduct in the field.

NEWS.

Further notes on the crisis appear on page 4.

Interesting war items are given to-day.

The week-end's sport is dealt with in this issue.

To-day we give a character sketch of the late Earl Roberts.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, commercial news on page 9 and log book on page 6.

General news and an article on the birth of a big gun appear on page 3.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.
Boxing Theatre—8.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—8.15 p.m.
TO-MORROW.
Boxing Theatre—8.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—8.15 p.m.
Sale of Stationery and Christmas Cards—G.P. Lammer's Sale Room—11 a.m.
Wednesday, November 18.
Matinee A.D.C. "Blue Bird"—4 p.m.
Saturday, November 21.
H.K. Jockey Club, Extraordinary General Meeting.
H.K. A.D.C. "Blue Bird," Theatre Royal—8.15 p.m.
R.H.K.Y.C. Opening cruise.
Sunday, November 22.
Field Day, H.K.V. Reserve.

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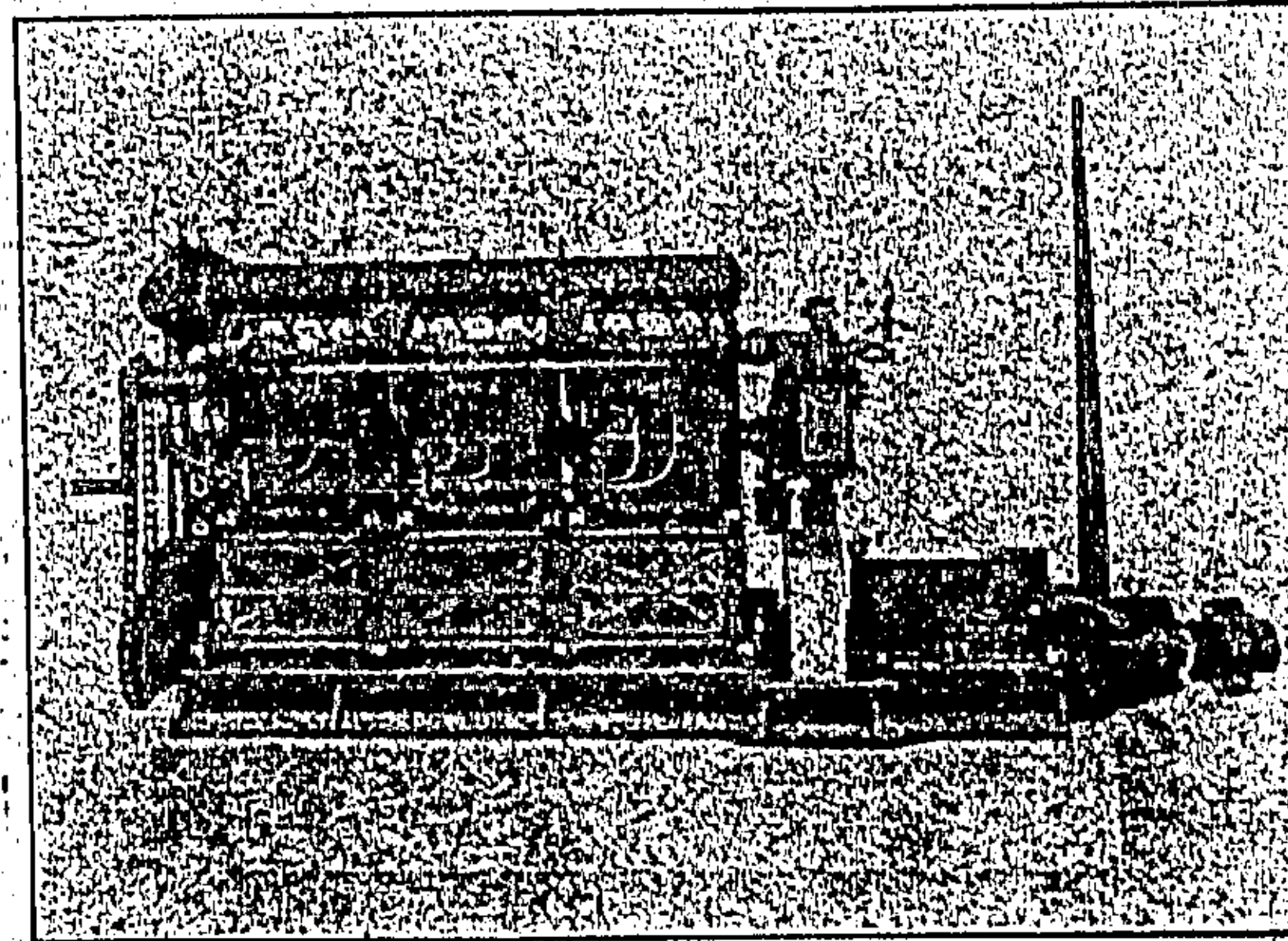
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OUR
CONTEMPORARIES.

South China Morning Post.

Germany and Persia.

The involvement of Turkey in
the European wars, while seem-
ingly the result of deliberate
German provocation on circum-
stances arising out of the con-
trol of the Dardanelles and a desire
to harass Russia on the Black
Sea, is actually a result of the
Anglo-Russian understanding
with regard to Persia. Great
Britain's co-partnership with
Russia with regard to the pro-
tection of Persia, though generally
attributed to a desire to keep
Russia on her side in view of a
possible clash with Germany, was
in fact an effort at the formation
of spheres of influence which
would prevent Russia from ac-
quiring a long-desired port on
Asiatic waters. For many years
Great Britain looked with serious
apprehension on Russian opera-
tions against Afghanistan and
Persia, but to-day Russian aims
are better understood. The old
story of the "Tea" "cutting a red
path to British India" has been
refuted and as Russia becomes
better understood all the evil
purposes and deeds which have
been ascribed to her are now
known to have been the result of
undigested lumps of melodrama
and stage effects.

Daily Press.

Prussian Militarism.

The many excuses put forward
by the German Government for
the violation of the neutrality of
Belgium show, by their very
multiplicity, how weak a case
they have. In fact it may be
said that if the Germans had been
content to stand on their first
contention—that the violation was
forced on them by the necessity
of striking a vital blow at France
with the utmost speed—they
would occupy a better position
in the world's eyes than they do
to-day. Honestly is always ap-
preciated, even when, as it un-
questionably is here, a case of
openly avowing the principle that
the end excuses the means. Un-
fortunately, the history of German
diplomacy shows that this princi-
ple has often been followed in the
past. The end, of course, has
always been the advancement of
Germany—or perhaps we should
rather say the advancement of
Prussia, since the other States,
but for her example, would pro-
bably have followed a less strenu-
ous course. Prussia has always
been the leader in the career of
militarism which has landed
Germany in her present predic-
ament, from the time of Friedrich
Wilhelm down to the time of the
present occupant of the Throne.

China Mail.

The "Moratorium" and What it
Means.

There has been so much said
and written, particularly in Home
papers, about the moratorium and
its probable effect, that it has
been well said that people may
possibly lose sight of another act
of Parliament which seriously
affects the rights of creditors.
We refer to the Courts (Em-
ergency Powers) Act, 1914, which
received the Royal Assent on
August 31, 1914. Although it is
only an enabling measure, in that
it merely confers certain new
powers on the judges who have
to administer the law, it might,
if enforced in one way, practically
deprive all plaintiffs of the fruits
of litigation for a considerable
period.

Everyone will admit that a
judgment is of little avail unless
it can be enforced; it may be
enforced, in the ordinary way, by
execution—that is to say, a man's
property may be sold, and the
proceeds of sale may be applied
to the payment of judgment debt
and costs. Again, the landlord
generally has power to distrain
or to recover possession of pre-
mises for default in the payment
of rent. Finally, in the case of
a policy of insurance, the com-
pany generally of a premium
due; it may forfeit the policy.

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MEE CHEUNG.

ART PHOTOGRAPHER

HONGKONG.

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Hongkong, 18th July, 1915.

GENERAL NEWS.

Chinese Educational Conference.
The petition of Chang Tse-hai, Chairman of the Provincial Educational Association of Chihli, to the Ministry of Education, requesting the permission to call for an educational conference to be participated in by all the provinces has been approved. The Chihli Educational Association has sent out a circular letter inviting the provinces to send delegates to the conference which will be held in Tientsin on the 20th of next April.

An Actor Story.
Mr. Victor Bridges, the author of "Another Man's Shoes," relates in the Boston Transcript a laughable incident of his professional experience. He had been on the stage for five years, managing by some delightful miracle, he says, to make enough to live on. On one occasion he was playing the part of the torturer in a version of "Notre Dame," produced by Charles Cartwright. He was made to look as pleasant as possible, and among other duties he had to rack the heroine. After the operation had been performed, and she was lying a crumpled, mangled, very lightly clad heap on the floor, he had to advance, and, pretending to kick her, observe brutally, "Stand, heretic!" At the first matinee at Kingston, when he brought out this rather callous command, a dear old lady with violet bonnet strings, who was sitting in the front row of the stalls, leaped to her feet, darted up to the footlights brandishing an umbrella, and yelled furiously, "Give her a chair, you ugly little swine!" It was an amusing testimony to the excellence of his acting.

Enlistment Figures.
British soldiers under twenty years of age are consent on service. They are, therefore, excluded from the expeditionary Army. The average age of the rank and file of the Foot Guards and infantry of the line serving in England (exclusive of those under twenty years of age) is approximately 24½ years. The average of a French and German infantry soldier in peace is approximately twenty-two. In war, that of the French active army, with its reserves, is from 27 to 28, and of the German first line troops and reserves from 25 to 26. The total weight carried by a British infantry soldier in war is 59lb. 11oz, against 59lb. 10oz. carried by a German and 58lb. by a French soldier.

Scientific Visitors to F.M.S.
An increasing number of scientific men now visit the F.M.S. for purposes of study or to obtain material for research. During 1913, Prof. Campbell, of Leland Stanford University, California, United States of America, Mr. C. Buxton and Dr. Tempest Anderson passed through the States.

A Loyal Agitator.
The Indian agitator Mr. Tilak, who was sentenced to six years' transportation in 1908 for publishing seditious articles and was released last June, made a speech in Poona recently urging every one to support the Government in every way possible. The present, he said, was not the time to press for reforms. They must sink all differences. The presence of their rulers was desirable even from the point of view of self-interest.

President Wilson for Second Term.
A San Francisco telegram to the *Nichi Nichi*, dated November 3, says:—President Woodrow Wilson has decided to offer himself as a Democratic candidate for re-election in the coming presidential election.

Interesting to Stamp Collectors.
Acting on a suggestion made by M. Gaston Thomson, the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, the French Government have authorized the issue of a special 15 centimes postage stamp, having an actual postal value of 10 centimes, the balance of 5 centimes being for the benefit of the funds of the Red Cross Association. It is expected that enormous numbers of these stamps will be sold and that by this comparatively simple means a large sum will be realized. The stamps bear a surcharge of 5 centimes and a bold red cross. Similar stamps are now being prepared for issue in Indo-China.

NOTICE

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In the carpenter's shop a pattern of wood is prepared, and deeply sunk in the casting-pit. Wet sand is carefully packed all round it; then, when the dummy has been withdrawn, and an exact impression left, preparations are made for filling the hollow with the molten metal.

From the glowing furnace, super-heated by the hurricane blast of a fan engine, the metal—the raw material having previously been tested at the laboratory—comes flowing out at the bidding of an opened valve.

Manganese bronze it is. Luminous, sparkling liquid gold, it gushes into a massive crucible. A brassy smith, bare-chested, the streaming perspiration marking white furrows down his smoke-begrimed skin, steps forward, and with an iron ladle skims off the bubbling froth, while lurid tongues of flame, in a hue of greenish gold, dart upward from the molten mass.

The scum removed, travelling crane of many movements slides up. Down drops the crane-hook from the jib, and, puffing and snorting, at arm's length, as it were, away it bears the seething metal to the sand-pits.

"Lower away." Down it comes. "Steady!" Another movement of the crane. Careful now, lest any of the fearful liquid be spilt. The crucible tilts, and, hissing, gurgling, simmering, away it flows through a funnel into the moulds.

Before it sets all dross and bubbles must be eliminated, and with an iron bar a helper at each mould stirs and stirs, till naught but pure metal remains, and the cast takes form. When at length the cooling process is complete, the solid ingot, the nucleus of a cannon, is hoisted out of its bed and placed in a huge furnace.

When white-hot the glowing mass is transferred to a movable anvil, and, with swift, titanic strokes, a mighty steam-hammer roughly forges it into shape. Again it is heated, and yet again, hydraulic presses each time squeezing, shaping, forging it as easily as a baker kneads dough. Then comes the first annealing process, to eliminate strains. Thence to the lathe-shop, an immense building, the roof full of shafting, pulleys, and belts, some swiftly revolving, others just moving, but all conveying power from the great twenty-foot driving wheel.

An electric crane on a gantry, shop-length, slings the heavy forging horizontally on to a steel

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MADAME D. C. CASULLI, a Parisian Dressmaker and Certificated Pupil of the "INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL" of Paris, once a Principal and a "Modelist" in the Firms of OLIVAN-BREVET, DOEUILLET, and BEER of Paris—a Special Firm for purchases in Paris.

"GRANDS MAGASINS DU LOUVRE" of Paris. Sole Agent for Hongkong, Kowloon, Macao and Canton. All Goods coming from that Firm are to be sold at the same Rate as in Paris. The latest Catalogue will be placed at the disposal of the Ladies, if required.

MADAME D. C. CASULLI, Peak Hotel, Rooms Nos. 91 and 92, Hongkong, 5th November, 1914.

lathe. Powerful mandrills hold it fast. An attendant switches on the power, and as the mass revolves the keen steel cutters shave off bands and ribbons of steel as easily as you'd cut a slice of cheese. Here it is rough-turned, and in another lathe rough-bored.

Follows then the second and most important annealing process. Once more the fashioned gun is heated to nearly 1,000 degrees Fahrenheit, a pyrometer recording the degree of heat and expansion. Very slowly it is then allowed to cool in readiness to be "lapped."

Whilst revolving on a lathe the gun is wrapped with many layers of quarter-inch steel wire, unwinding at high tension from an immense reel, rendering it capable of resisting a bursting-force of several hundred tons a square inch. One hundred and twenty miles of wire, varying in layer from fifteen at the muzzle to eighty at the breech, are necessary to "lap" a 127 gun.

It is then fixed vertically on a frame, and the outer coils, strengthening hoops, rings, etc., are expanded by heat, and shrunk into position. Finally, it is finished off with lead and emery powder, leaving a surface smooth as glass.

It then passes to a marvellous machine to be rifled with spiral grooves which give the necessary twist to the projectile when fired. Drilling machines then prepare it for the sockets, sights, mountings, etc. The breech fittings, looks, and wonderful electric firing gear are fitted; and then at last the finished gun, perfect as human skill can make it, is ready for mounting, and testing at the targets.

WAR ATROCITIES.

"No Retaliation."

London, Sept. 18.

Sir Edward Fry writes to the *Times*, saying:—
"The official adoption by the German Army in Belgium of the methods of barbarism has raised a new outcry of horror throughout the civilized world."

"The people of England as a whole have, I think, shown a praiseworthy absence of anything

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Hongkong, 29th October, 1914.

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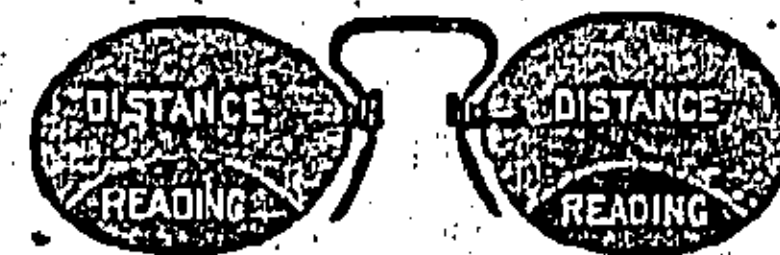
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1a D'AGUILAR STREET.

like lust for revenge, and will applaud Mr. Churchill's admirable plea that we should fight like gentlemen; but there is already evidence that in some quarters a clamour for reprisals may arise. From Russia comes the utterance, 'God help them when we get into Berlin,' and from a learned English historian the hope that 'shrieking professors' will intercede in vain for their beloved Germans when the facts are published to the world.

"It is to make good our claim of fighting in defence of civilization against a militarism to which nothing is sacred, it is essential that the people and the Press of England, of France, and of Russia should alike show stern self-control in the repression of any desire to 'get even' with our adversaries by adopting their practices."

"It would be well if public expression could be given to this resolve on the part of the allied

nations; it would be still better if their Governments would unite in instructions to their troops, expressly forbidding acts of initiative vengeance, and so leave in the smouldering and desecrated towns of Belgium, an isolated monument of the ethics of Prussian militarism."

Have you seen "How Heroes are Made?" If not, go to the Victoria Theatre on Friday.

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If you have lost your appetite one of the big variety of dainty dishes at the "ALEXANDRA CAFE" is sure to tempt you

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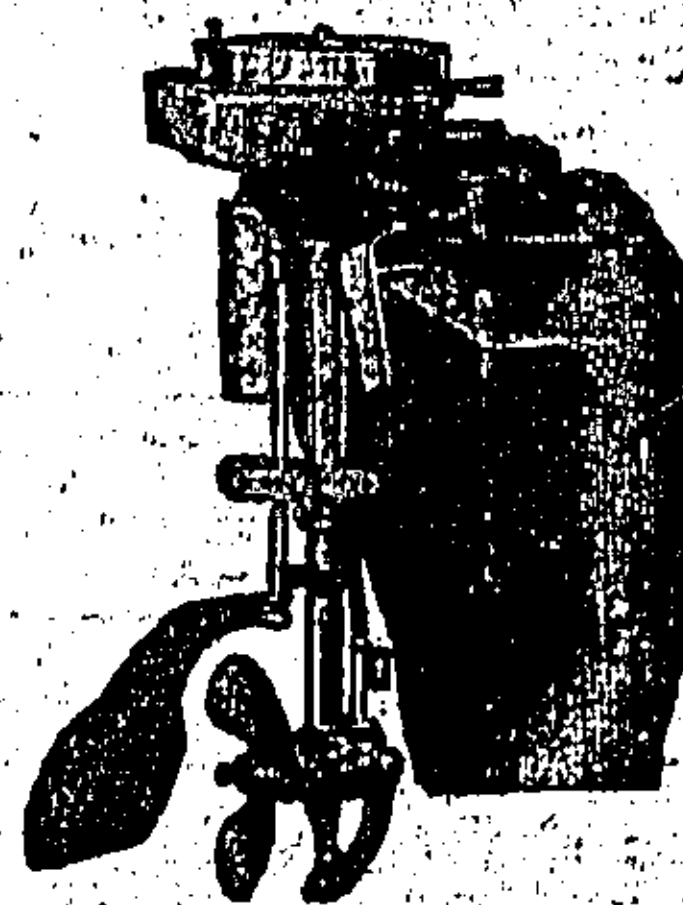
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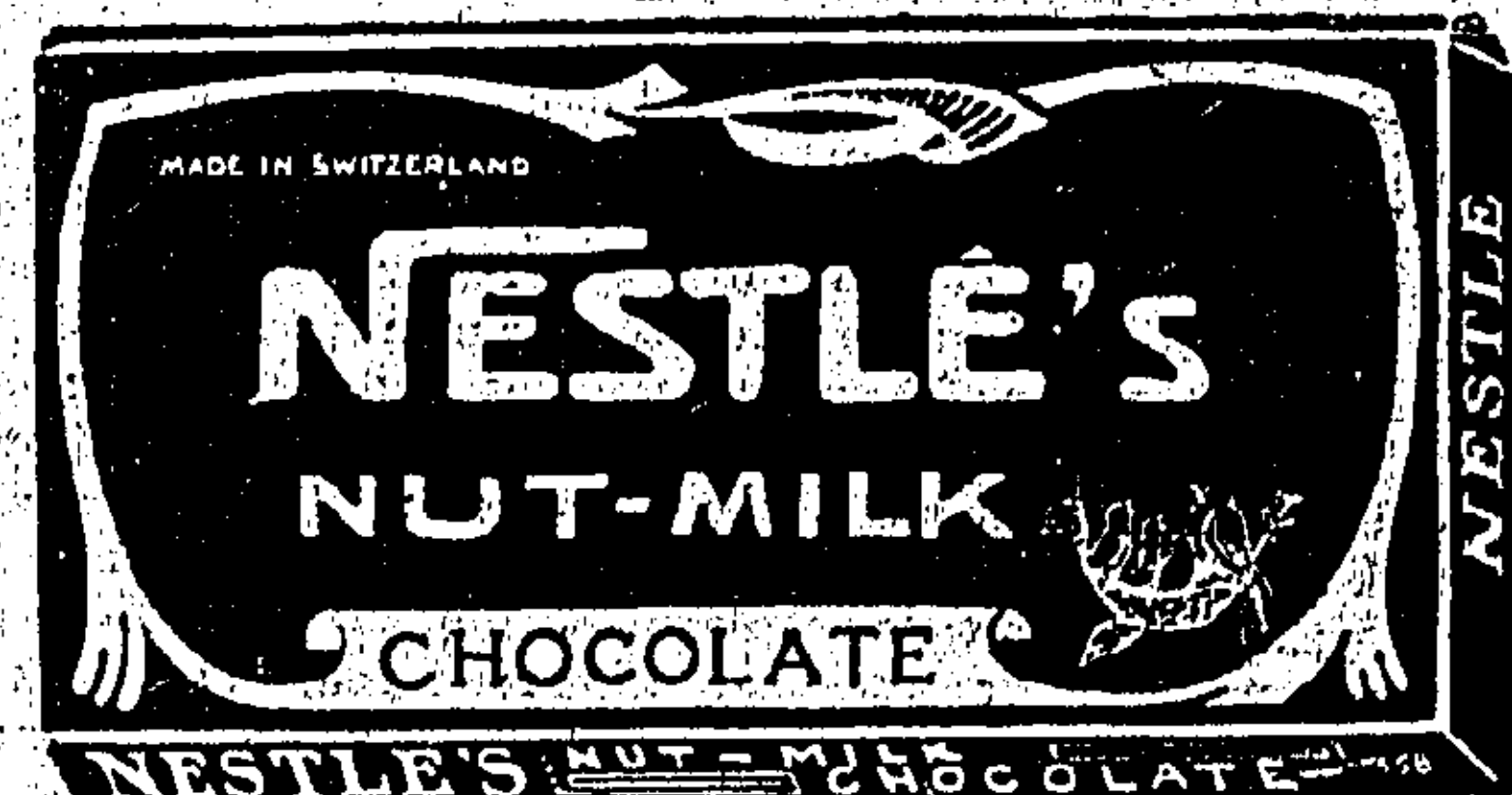
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THE HOUSE ROUND THE CORNER, by Louis Tracy.....	1.75	OFF THE MAIN TRACK, by Stanley Torrell. Illustrations.....	6.00
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to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shameen,
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By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1914.

EARL ROBERTS' LAST APPEAL.

There is probably no man who has served the Empire with greater singleness of purpose than Earl Roberts, whose death is announced by cable from France, where he had gone to greet the brave Indian troops who are fighting side by side with their comrades of the British Army. It was only last month that the veteran soldier celebrated his eighty-second birthday. Usually he spent his birthday quietly at home with his family, but this year he could not allow himself this relaxation; he felt that he must again respond to his country's call, and so he busied himself at the military hospital which has been established at the Ascot grand stand, spending his birthday in seeing that everything was ready for the reception of the wounded there, and in reviewing the staff of the Red Cross workers. For some weeks before, he had been actively engaged in a scheme of his own to raise supplies of field-glasses and saddles for the Army. Then, despite his age, he conceived it his duty, old warrior that he was, to get nearer to the field of action. So it may with truth be said that he died in harness.

Lord Roberts was one of those of our military leaders who all along was convinced of the inevitability of a clash with Germany, and it was his belief in this eventuality that led him to so wholeheartedly take up the campaign for universal service some few years back. In view of the fact that his pleading in time of peace met with little or no response, it would not have been surprising had he, in the present crisis, guided against his fellow-countrymen for not heeding his advice. But the hero of Kandahar was not built that way; he was not the man to say, "I told you so." So much was revealed by the last public appeal he made to the young men of the country, which took the form of an article contributed to the *Hibbert Journal* for last month. In this article he dismissed his past activities on the platform and in the Press with a passing reference, and remarked that this was no time for urging the need of universal training; what we had to do, he said, was to respond to Lord Kitchener's appeals for men to be trained now. From this point he led up to the chance of Britain's democracy, and made an earnest appeal to the working classes of the country to show themselves worthy of the power which they held. And as one who had addressed hundreds of mass meetings of the working classes in our great centres of population, he made this appeal "with every confidence in the result." Some of his warnings are worthy of emphasis. In the first place he asked the workers not to be led away by those who said that the end of the present great struggle was to be the end of war, and that it was bound to lead to a great reduction in armaments. "There is nothing in history," he remarked, "to justify any such conclusion." Then he urged the people not to under-estimate the power of the great nation of sixty-six million German subjects who had entered the war in the firm belief that they were bound to win. "I cannot help thinking," he observed, "that the great task of subduing that nation will begin when we, with our French, Russian and Belgian Allies, have driven the German armies into the heart of their own territory." Finally, he appealed to our people to abstain from the unsportsmanlike practice of abusing one's enemies, asking that, whether the charges against the Germans be true or untrue, we should keep our own hands clean and fight against our enemies in such a way as to earn their liking as well as their respect.

This manly appeal was issued when the first half of Lord Kitchener's new army of a million men had been raised. Since then the full total has been enrolled, and a fresh million is to be asked for. The appeal, so confidently voiced, has met with a noble response. All over the country to-day young men are answering it by flocking to the colours. So it may with truth be said of the hero whom the Empire mourns to-day, "He, being dead, yet speaketh."

The Passing of a Hero.

"Bobby," the idol of the British Army, is no more. To-day he will be mourned by every man who wears the King's uniform. He spent a life in fighting the battles of his country, and even when age called the halt to his military activities he could not rest without doing some service for the Empire. To the last we find him where his heart was—near his men who were about to enter the fighting line in the great struggle which he had for so long foreseen. It was fitting that his last act should be associated with our brave Indian soldiers, for it was in India that he was born and there that he gained his first laurels. In all he spent 41 years in the service of the Army in the Indian Empire, where his name will ever be revered.

Old but Active.
It is many years ago, since Lord Roberts was appointed Commander-in-Chief in India, the crowning point of many a military leader's career, and yet his achievements since then would have sufficed for a lifetime. For it must not be forgotten that at the age of 67 he undertook the greatest work of his life and the most important campaign in which Britain had been engaged since Waterloo. And we know how he succeeded where others failed. His years notwithstanding, one did not usually associate his personality with great age, for up to the end his figure was as straight and wiry as that of a man in his prime, and his public activity was unflagging. And this is what Tommy Atkins thought of the hero who to-day lies cold and still in France near the men of the Army whom he so deeply loved:—

"'E's little but 'e's wise,
'E's a terror for his size,
An' 'e does not advertise."

GAMBLER'S HURRIED
ESCAPE.Got Through the Roof and Left
His Trousers Behind.

This morning, in the Police Court, before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, fourteen Chinese were charged with gambling, one of whom, defended by Mr. C. F. Mason, of Messrs. D'Almeida and Mason, was also charged with "keeping."

A Chinese constable deposed to entering the room where the play was going on, and said that Mr. Mason's client was dealing the cards.

In answer to Mr. Mason, however, the witness said that the man who was in charge of the commission got away through the roof, but left his trousers behind him.

The defendant man, in the box, said that he only went there to see a friend; he was not playing when the police entered the room.

His Worship fined them each \$3.

THE "BLUE BIRD."

Another Splendid Performance

As on the two previous nights when the "Blue Bird" was staged at the Theatre Royal, every available seat in the auditorium was taken on Saturday night, the beautiful production fully retaining its popularity with local playgoers. There was a charming swing associated with the performance that indicated that the artists were at home in their respective parts. Flowers and presents were handed over the footlights in profusion; in fact at times there were so many that they could not be received by the artist in the one scene. Being an amateur production, it was a pity that Mrs. Robertson, after her magnificent song, was not brought before the curtain. It appeared something of an injustice to the lady and to the audience alike. In the palms of the evening, Mrs. Robertson, though her contribution was a small one, certainly ranked among the first three receivers.

There will be a matinee on Wednesday and, in response to popular demands, a further performance on Saturday next.

DAY BY DAY.

AFTER ALL, IT IS NOT WHAT IS AROUND US, BUT WHAT IS IN US, NOT WHAT WE HAVE, BUT WHAT WE ARE, THAT MAKES US REALLY HAPPY.—Gals.

The Weather.

Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 70; fine.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 61; fine.

The Mails.

Siberian Mail.—Arrived to-day.
Canadian Mail.—Closes to-morrow at 10 a.m.
French Mail.—Closes to-morrow at 11 a.m.

Count the Columns.

On Saturday the *Telegraph* published 42 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 58 published.

The Dollar.

The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1s 8.9-10d.
Former French Notable in Hongkong.

Mr. H. Lottier, a former Governor in Indo-China, is at present staying at the Hongkong Hotel.

Uniform Optional.

From to-day it will be optional for members of the Volunteers to wear uniform when not on duty at Headquarters. Uniform will be worn at all Parades.

A Change.

Mr. Holland, late of Messrs. Lane, Crawford and Company, is, we are informed, at present attached to the British American Tobacco Company.

Hongkong Hotel Alterations.
The clock room, at the left-hand side of the grand staircase, at the Hongkong Hotel, have been permanently closed. Alterations are being carried out there at the moment.

A Danger to Pedestrians.

Two dangerous heaps of earth obstructed the footpath in Granville Road, Kowloon, last night, and owing to the darkness of the thoroughfare they were a source of danger to pedestrians.

Priest for the Interior.

The Rev. Fr. Volkart, who was in charge of the Holy Rosary Church, Kowloon, whilst the Rev. Fr. Spada was at home, has again taken up mission work in the interior.

Volunteer Appointments.

The undermentioned members of the Scouts Co. have been appointed Lance Corporals:—
Privates: R. Brown, K. de C. Longmire, A. R. Sutherland, P. S. Cassidy and C. H. Alport.

Kailan Output.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending October 31 amounted to 51,633.86 tons and the sales during the period to 60,134.67 tons.

Volunteer Rations.

Volunteer orders notify that on and after Monday next the Headquarters Guard will make their own arrangements for rations. Rations from A.S.C. will cease to be drawn from that date.

The Garden City.

The excavators engaged on the cutting which will form the Garden City site just near the Yau-mat Railway station have, during the last few weeks, made remarkable progress and the necessary platform for building is nearing completion.

The French Mail.

According to a telegram received by the local office of the Messageries Maritimes Co. from Saigon, the outward French mail steamer *Amazon*, which arrived there on the 14th instant, will not continue her voyage to China and Japan.

Junk's Crew Saved.

The s.s. *Haiching* (Capt. W. C. Passmore), which arrived from Swatow yesterday, reports having saved a junk's crew during a north-easterly gale on the 8th inst., outside of Swatow. A heavy sea was running at the time.

Acting Appointment.

We are advised that from to-day's date Mr. G. A. Danlop has taken over the management of the Hongkong Branch of the Nederlandsche Indische Handelsbank (Netherlands India Commercial Bank) from Mr. G. Verney, who is going on leave.

The Boy and the Duck.

There was no little excitement in the Harbour this morning, close by Blake Pier, when a Chinese youth swam for some considerable time in order to save a duck that responded to natural instincts. After vigorously swimming about for some time, the boy landed his prey and so saved the pot, and incidentally, the family, from disappointment.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

EGYPT'S ANSWER TO
GERMANY.The Role of the Aviator
in the War.

One by one Germany's little schemes for fomenting strife and sedition among the Moslem subjects of Great Britain are coming to naught. High hopes were entertained by the Kaiser and his advisers of a rising in India, but, so far from events turning out that way, such a wave of patriotism and loyalty to the King-Emperor has passed over the country that it must have been no small problem for the military authorities to satisfy all the soldiers anxious to go into the fighting line. But if Germany had set her hopes on sedition in India, she hoped much more from unrest in Egypt. The answer to her schemings in this country, however, is found in the remarkable proclamation from the Council of all the Chiefs of the Ulema, representing the leading Moslem religious authorities in Egypt, which will be found among our telegrams to-day. That document is a terrible smack for both Germany and Turkey, and the most satisfactory feature of it is that it is inspired by a recognition of the liberal sympathy which Britain has always shown to the religion of the Mohammedan races throughout the great British Empire.

"The King of Modern Battles."
Since the war broke out not a great deal has been made of the part which aviation has played in the struggle—not nearly as much as is due to this new arm of warfare, if we are to judge from the statement recently made by a French flyer who has served at the front. This aviator, who took part in several reconnaissance flights in Alsace, then in Belgium, and later in the battles of the Marne and the Aisne, expresses his opinion very tersely when he says, "The aviator is the king of modern battles." According to this authority, the aerial forces of France played a decisive role in the battle of the Marne, and are now an indispensable adjunct to the victorious march of the Allied troops.

Giving his personal experiences, he says that on many occasions in making reconnaissances he was able, despite the intense fire of the enemy, to report the situation of German troops, note their movements, and estimate their numbers and importance. All this applies to the aeroplane. As to the dirigible airship, the merits and demerits of which have so often been discussed, the airman says it has not proved a success, as it is at the mercy of any squadron of aeroplanes, and does not appear to have a useful military future before it. At the moment these views of a man who has learnt from experience are of the greatest possible interest.

No Sports.

The absence of the sporting instinct in Germans has often been commented upon since the war began, but in no instance has it been more clearly demonstrated than in the remarks of the leading newspapers in Germany on the British attitude over the Emden's capture. Long before that wily cruiser was accounted for, Britishers made no attempt to conceal their admiration for the skill and daring of her commander; nor have they since been less pronounced in their praise of his clever work. And they have meant all that they have said. We see from latest mail advices, however, that one of the Berlin papers goes so far as to speak of this attitude of ours as "hypocritical sentimentality."

As showing, however, that the admiration for the Emden's commander is widespread among Britishers, whether at home or abroad, it may be mentioned that at one of the leading Service Clubs the other day a group of retired naval officers declared that if Commander von Mueller ever came to London they would offer him the best dinner he had ever had in his life for the clever and courteous way in which he had carried out his object. And we doubt not that there is many a man in Hongkong who feels just the same about the matter. Britishers know well enough the honour due to a worthy foe, even if the Germans don't.

JOTTINGS BY THE WAY.

We are indebted to a Siam paper for the information that Fenelon was the author of "Paul and Virginia."

There is no truth in the report that the local Volunteers have sent the sandwiches, supplied to them on a recent march, to the Museum as interesting antiques.

The latest local howler is "Sister Restarin," which a Hongkong genius has Englished as, "a tailor re-started in business." (No; for a wonder, it wasn't Queen's College this time.)

Among the people with whom we should like to shake hands is the Shanghai gentleman who, when occupying the chair at a company meeting the other day, had the pluck to address those present as follows: "The Company's printed report and annual accounts were distributed to you on the 7th instant. Without the formality of reading, and with your approval, we will now consider them before this meeting." This is, we believe, the first time on record that a chairman, under such circumstances, has refrained from saying: "The report and accounts having been in your hands, etc., we will take them as read."

The *Daily Chronicle* Ganga correspondent says that the Kaiser is suffering from a cold. We hope that no evil will befall this presumptuous scribe who thus lightly casts a doubt on Minerva's divine immunity from the ills of the flesh. But there is an appalling want of reverence about the younger generation of newspaper men.

A pathetic story of Chinese indulgence towards the young and tender comes to us from Kowloon. A lady lost her kitten. After long and fruitless search she severely cross-questioned the cook. "My no savvy, my no have see," reiterated that gentleman. "Are you sure you have not eaten it?" demanded the lady suddenly; whereupon the cook smiled a deprecating smile. No belong big enough makee eattee," he said reproachfully.

"Turkey commits Suicide" is the heading in which a contemporary indulged lately. So long as it's only one we shall not care for our Christmas dinner; but we pray there may not be an epidemic of this sort of thing to near the end of the year.

One of the latest of life's little ironies in Hongkong is the theft of an electric fan from the house of a Special Constable. Mayhap the thief was a relative of the gentleman who once upon a time "pinched" the clock from the Supreme Court.

Germany is willing to call the war a draw, says a Dutch paper. The Kaiser is most obliging. We have heard of nothing so magnanimous since this "ass in a lion's skin" kindly promised not to set any German colonies in Canada.

"The defendant asks us to state," says the *Rangoon Times*, the original report that a woman had something to do with the case is incorrect. Then all we can say is that the case in question could have been of no importance and that we are consequently at a loss to understand why the helpless defendant got six months for his share in the transaction.

"How to read, write and debate—three threepence" is the literature with which a local Chinese clerklet comforts himself between his occasional spells of work. The younger generation is coming on apace and Mr. Sun would be well advised to look to his laurels.

Parried.
She was very much in love with him, and one evening, while they were alone, she asked:

"Frank, tell me truly: you have kissed other girls, haven't you?"

"Yes," replied the young man, "but no one you know."

ANNUAL FETE.

The Society of St. Vincent de Paul.

The annual fete in connection with the Society of St. Vincent de Paul was held yesterday evening in the compound of the Roman Catholic Cathedral. The success of the fete was above that expected, with so many demands on the purses of the charitable people of the Colony. Part of the proceeds will be devoted to the Prince of Wales' Fund. The mission which the Society of St. Vincent de Paul fulfils is too commonly known to need any reference here. The Societade Philharmone, under the conductorship of Professor Gonzaes, rendered selections of music.

The ladies and gentlemen who kindly lent their assistance to the Bazaar were:—
Reception Committee.—Rev. Father P. de Maria (representing His Lordship the Bishop) Mr. A. M. O. da Silva, Mr. H. Dixon, Mr. M. A. dos Remedios, Chev. and Mrs. J. M. Alves, Commandador and Mme. J. J. Leiria, the Misses Loureiro and Maj. R. J. Bowen, A.P.D.

Special Pavilion.—Misses Carolina Lopes, Angela Alves, Gardner, Alberta Gonzales, Edith Carvalho, Elfrida Omond, Camilla Castro, Remedios, Collo, Mrs. A. G. da Rocha, Mr. and Mrs. J. O. V. Ribeiro, Messrs. J. M. Noronha, E. J. Noronha, J. L. S. Alves, Carlos H. Lopes, Secundino A. Lopes, P. O. Roza, J. M. Brito and C. M. S. Alves. Catholic Women's League Stall.—Mrs. E. L. Rozario, Mrs. Leiria, Mrs. L. G. Xavier, Mrs. Leopoldo Almeida Castro, Mrs. Gegg, Mrs. Charlton, Mrs. Teze Yan, Misses M. A. Rozario, C. M. Rozario, H. Gardner, J. Gardner, S. Rozario, E. Xavier, E. Omond, C. Castro, B. Xavier, A. Remedios, G. Carvalho, O. Carvalho, L. Rose, O. J. V. Ribeiro and M. A. Ribeiro.

Refreshment Stall.—Mrs. Maitland, Mrs. P. M. Hodgson, Mrs. Tisdall, Mrs. Bishop, Mrs. Bowen, Misses Rowe and Rozario, the Misses Gordon and Chev. and Mrs. J. M. Alves.

Bar.—Messrs. A. G. da Rocha, A. V. Barros, M. V. Leon, M. Barradas, B. M. Cunha, and C. M. Castro.

Picture Stall.—Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Omond, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. V. Ribeiro, Mr. and Mrs. L. E. dos Remedios, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Ozoio, Misses O. Pereira, M. Barradas, D. Antonio, Esther Sequeira, M. Rozario, Messrs. A. O. Barradas, J. Gardner, J. A. Barradas, J. O. Remedios, F. Antonio, A. O. Rozario, V. A. Rozario, E. S. L. Alves, I. Costa, H. R. Sequeira and G. Jorge.

American Prize Stall.—Mr. and Mrs. A. E. and the Misses Omond, Messrs. Managel, Baptista, J. O. Barrato, A. O. Botelho, F. Jorge, D. Baptista and A. M. O. Remedios.

Shooting Gallery.—Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Ribeiro, Messrs. Fernando Ribeiro, V. F. Azevedo, A. A. D'Almeida, J. F. Castro, R. F. Luz, A. A. Luz, F. M. Cruz, F. M. Silva, T. A. Carvalho, A. O. V. Ribeiro, A. A. Botelho, A. O. Carvalho, J. E. Gomes.

Boy Scouts' Stall.—Scoutmaster A. J. Edwards and his staff.

Exchange Tickets.—Messrs. N. U. Botelho and Peter Tsui.

Sale of tickets at the gate.—Messrs. J. A. C. V. Ribeiro, Arthur Souza, J. C. dos Remedios and Jose Cupertino da Silva.

Souvenir Stalls.—Members of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul.

Guilty or Not Guilty.

Twelve Chinese, including two women, were crowded into the dock at Kuala Lumpur Police Court on Oct. 22 charged with gambling. Four out of the twelve pleaded "guilty" and the remainder "not guilty." Mr. McLean fined the first four \$3 each, remanding the remainder for a week. One Chinese then asked to be allowed to plead guilty, and there was some amusement in the Court, as each of the remainder pleaded guilty, and contentedly went out to pay a \$3 fine. The proprietors of the gambling house were remanded, bail in \$100 each being allowed.

ROBERTS OF KANDAHAR.

Character Sketch of a Great Soldier.

The news of the death in France of Earl Roberts of Kandahar is contained in our telegram columns to-day, and in view of his magnificent services to the Empire the following character sketch, contributed some time ago to the *Saturday Review* by Mr. H. F. Preve Battersby, should be read with deep interest.

Very rarely indeed can it be said that a nation has risen to greatness which has lacked the pattern of virtue in its great men.

Nothing in the history of the world has counted like character; genius itself has lost its driving force when deprived, as it rarely is, of personality, and it would be difficult to discover any notable period in a nation's history which had no heroic souls to bear its standards.

During the past years, the years in which we have so definitely fastened upon our shoulders the weighty burden of Empire that has been linked about the world, no name has been so intimately associated with those increased responsibilities as that of Earl Roberts of Kandahar and Pretoria, and it is impossible to think of any other who has set a more illustrious example to the people he has served. Twice he has been called to their succour when fortune seemed at its utmost ebb, once on our Indian frontier, whence out of a very vortex of disasters he thrust triumphantly to the heart of Afghanistan, and, after holding his own against overwhelming odds, swept audaciously across the desolate waste of hills to rescue a British force near its southern border; and once, at an age when most men are glad to be done with fighting, he wiped away the stain which had lain in South Africa for nearly twenty years on our escutcheon, and won again the old respect for our Army in the eyes of the world.

Sixty-three years ago he became a soldier, and six years later he was involved in that death struggle of our fortunes with the Indian mutineer in which for so long our power lay half-strangled in a pythonic clasp which would, if it could, have crushed out the breath under the very ribs of Empire. A few months later he had received his first wound, but that did not prevent his taking part in the storming of Delhi and the fierce fighting through the streets of the city.

He was, during subsequent operations, always in the thickest of the fray, marching with the Greathead to Cawnpore, and taking part in the actions at Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Agra, Bithur, and Kanauj. He was at the relief of Lucknow in November and of Cawnpore in December, and joined in the pursuit and defeat of the Gwalior contingent.

Far-away days and names of little meaning to the little Englander—but in those desperate years England knew her heroes, and followed their splendid achievements with a reverence and devotion incredible to a generation which seems to have lost all pride in its British blood. At Khudaganj, in January 1858, the young Artilleryman won the Cross by an act of conspicuous gallantry, cutting down a couple of sepoys and tearing the standard from their hands; and he was present at the actions which followed in quick succession; at the storming of Mianganj, the storming and capture of Lucknow, and the fight at Kursi.

He had crammed into those crowded months as much fighting as falls in his whole life to the average soldier, being seven times mentioned in despatches. Yet his career was but just begun, and the great services he was to render his country were far before him in the future. Not that the intervening years were idle, for in 1863 he took part in the Ambala campaign; in 1867 he was with Donald Stewart in Abyssinia, being three times mentioned in despatches; and in 1871 he endured the arduous of the Lushai expedition, which, hampered by cholera, had to cut its way for a hundred miles in stifling heat through the densest jungle, and was again mentioned in des-

patches and created a Companion of the Bath.

In 1878, commanding the Frontier Field Force at Abbottabad in Hazara, and later in the same year the Kuram Field Force, he came as a directing influence into history, and it should not be needful to mention the magnificent achievements by which he led his hastily strengthened force from Kuram to Kabul, held at bay and defeated at Sherpur a hundred thousand Afghans, and, at the lowest ebb of our frontier fortunes, marched over three hundred miles in twenty-two days to the relief of Kandahar, fighting a battle on his arrival. The Zhoob and Hunza Nagar Campaigns were still to add to his laurels on the frontier; but, meanwhile, the dramatic completeness of his career had been prepared by his recall while on his way to South Africa to avenge the defeat of Majuba, a piece of political folly the effects of which he was so splendidly to obliterate nineteen years later by the capture at Paardeberg of Cronje's army.

With such a record of unbroken victory most men would have been content to enjoy the honours they had won. But Lord Roberts viewed his work in another way. He had only thought of himself as the servant of his country, and so long as there was a service required he was there to render it; so when the brief enthusiasm for manliness roused by the Boer War declined, and he saw his countrymen lapsing once more into a fatal self-complacency, he faced the last and hardest fight of his career, and, severing himself from the pretensions of the National Defence Committee, set himself, when seventy-three, to teach England on what alone her security could depend.

One great quality reveals itself above all others in the work of these later years—his temperance. He once taught temperance to the soldier, vastly to the soldier's benefit. He has now shown how nobly he can enforce its claims upon himself. Never was a great cause urged with greater restraint of language; never was an opponent's argument more honestly considered. Not once has an unfair point been made from the ignorance and stupidity of his detractors; nor has he ever assumed a temper in the mere controversialist less creditable than his own. He has believed throughout in the good sense of his countrymen and in the power of reason, patience, and plain speaking to convince them. He never has tried, he never will try, any other methods; and, much as he has spoken and impressively as he can speak, he never suggests the orator: he is just a plain soldier telling the truth. Men may hear him or shut their ears, he will go on telling them, not that there is profit or fame to be won by it but simply because, under God, that seems to him to be his business.

Valour, kindness, simplicity, self-sacrifice, and with them all an unflinching courage, an unconquerable resolution. Nor has it sufficed him to set an example to the soldier only. For fifty-four years, as a subaltern as surely as when Commander-in-Chief, he stood for that ideal soldierly virtue that has so long been England's, of the man who fears God and fears nothing else, who knows no cause except his country's, and can accept no respite, save death, from serving her; to whom patience, just as, humility and gentleness are as dear as valour, and whose honour ever shines too clear to need defending.

We knew all this of him. Yet when returned from arms to argument, and trying to convince by conviction those he had made secure by the sword, he brought into public life a sincerity and moderation which offered a conception of citizenship of value apart from the cause for which he pleaded.

He has thus proved himself as loyal a citizen as he has been a soldier, and a man with less than his weight of years can plead permission to take off his harness so long as in the van is such a leader who can make light of every disability until his work is done.

HIS CAREER OUTLINED.

Earl Roberts was a son of the late Sir Abraham Roberts, G.O.B. He was born in 1832, and educated at Eton, Sandhurst, and Addis-

commission as second lieutenant in the Bengal Artillery in 1851, and, after passing through the various other grades, was promoted to lieutenant-general in 1883. He served with distinction throughout the Indian Mutiny campaign, and received the Victoria Cross for personal bravery in the field in 1858. "Lieutenant Roberts's gallantry has on every occasion been most marked. On following up the retreating enemy on January 2, 1858, at Khodagunge, he saw in the distance two sepoys going away with a standard. Lieutenant Roberts put spurs to his horse, and overtook them just as they were about to enter a village. They immediately turned round and presented their muskets at him, and one of the men pulled the trigger, but fortunately the cap snapped, and the standard-bearer was cut down by the gallant young officer, and the standard taken possession of by him. He also, on the same day, cut down another sepoy who was standing at bay, with musket and bayonet, keeping off a sower. Lieutenant Roberts rode to the assistance of the horseman, and, rushing at the sepoy, with one blow of his sword cut him across the face, killing him on the spot."

Brilliant Triumphs.

Throughout the Abyssinian campaign of 1898 he held the office of Assistant-Quartermaster-General; he superintended the re-embarkation of the whole army, and was selected by Sir Robert Napier as the bearer of his final despatches. He also acted as Assistant Quartermaster-General with the Ocher column in the Loosah Expeditionary Force (1871-72). At the beginning of the Afghan campaign he was appointed Commander of the Kuram Field Force, and subsequently he had the chief command of the Army in Afghanistan, where he achieved the most brilliant triumphs. After the massacre of our embassy, Sir Frederick Roberts re-occupied Kabul at the close of 1879. Towards the end of July, 1880, a terrible defeat was inflicted by the troops of Ayoub Khan, at Maiwand, on General Burrows, the remnant of whose force with difficulty joined General Primrose's garrison at Kandahar. An attack on that city seemed imminent, but Ayoub hesitated, and lost his opportunity. Meanwhile, a bold resolution was taken at Kabul. Sir Frederick Roberts, gathering a force of over 9,000 picked men, marched to the relief of Kandahar, allowing Abdurrahman Khan to occupy Kabul, and leaving to General Stewart the duty of leading back the rest of the British troops by the Khyber to the Punjab.

In Afghanistan. Sir Frederick Roberts, out of from direct communication with his countrymen, disappeared, as it were, from human ken for three weeks, during which time the national anxiety was extreme. At last he emerged victorious from the trackless region between Kabul and Kandahar. Immediately he grappled with Ayoub Khan, and inflicted on that pretender a crushing defeat. On the return of Sir Frederick Roberts to England he was loaded with honours; he was presented with the freedom of the City of London, received the thanks of Parliament, and was created a baronet. In February, 1881, he was appointed to succeed Sir George Colley in the command of the troops in Natal and the Transvaal, but peace was concluded with the Boers before his arrival in the colony. He was afterwards appointed a member of the Council of Madras, and commanded the troops in that Presidency from 1881-5; and was Commander-in-Chief in India, in succession to Sir Donald Stewart. On the death of Sir H. Macpherson (October, 1886), Sir J. Roberts assumed the command of the Burmese expedition. He had been twenty-three times mentioned in despatches before the Afghan war, during which campaign he was eight times thanked by the Viceroy and Commander-in-Chief in India. To the *Nineteenth Century* for November, 1882, he contributed an article on the Present State of the Army, thus supplying the sequel to an interesting speech which he had delivered at the Mansion House about two years before. He was created a peer in January, 1892, under the title of Lord Roberts of Kandahar, and Waterford. In April, 1893, on resigning his command, he left

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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India for England, and was given a brilliant farewell, and received an equally brilliant reception at home. In June, 1893, the University of Cambridge conferred upon him its hon. LL.D. degree. He was made a K.G.O.S.I. in the preceding May. Two years later he was appointed Commander of the Forces in Ireland and in 1899 went to South Africa as Commander-in-Chief, being responsible for the relief of Kimberley, in February, 1900, when he took Commandant Cronje and the Western Boer Army prisoners. He received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament in 1902 and was created Earl and Knight of the Garter, receiving also a medal with six clasps, and from 1901 to 1904 he was Commander-in-Chief.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The opinions expressed by the Correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph".

FOOD PRICES IN HONGKONG.

(To the Editor of the *Hongkong Telegraph*.)

Sir,—The question of food prices is undoubtedly one with which every resident of the Colony is concerned at the present moment, and a number of your readers have assuredly been perusing the list of maximum charges fixed by Proclamation from time to time.

I wonder if anyone besides myself has noticed a point in connection with the last list, dated October 30, 1914, which appears to be inconsistent with the impartiality usually shown by the Authorities when adopting any measure which affects the general public of the Colony. I refer to the comparison between the prices of meat sold in the market and those of the same local meat (not frozen meat) sold by the Dairy Farm. The following are a few items, showing the comparative prices in force after the 30th. ulto.:

Market	Dairy Farm
Rump Steak, per lb.	22 cts. 24 cts.
Roast Beef	" 21 " 24 "
Mutton Chops	" 23 " 26 "
Mutton Leg	" 25 " 30 "
Sheep's head	
and Feet, per cwt.	60 " 70 "

Unless there is some good and special reason for allowing the Dairy Farm Co. to charge higher prices than the retailers of the Government stalls in the Central Market, it seems to me that the Food Committee, in considering and approving the list as published, has overlooked the principles of equity and justice, so characteristic of the Britisher.

Yours faithfully,
FAIRPLAY.
Hongkong, Nov. 16, 1914.

THE FERRY SERVICE.

(To the Editor of the *Hongkong Telegraph*.)

Sir,—Now H. I. M. S. Emden no longer rules the waves of the Eastern seas and is now *hors de combat*, I see no reason why the boats of the Star Ferry Company should not resume their old timetable and run up to a later hour than they do at present.

The hour of departure of the

last ferry from Victoria City to the main coast is not at all convenient to those residents of Kowloon who so frequently accept the hospitality of their Peak friends to partake of bread and drink wine at their festive tables, and it more and breaks up the conviviality of the evening in having to rise at such an early hour in order to get to one's own bed across the water.

Surely the last ferries could leave, say at 1 o'clock, now that everything is so perfectly safe within the harbour precincts. There is really nothing to fear at all—nothing whatever.

Yours etc.,
MICHAEL ANGELO TITMARSH.
Hongkong, Nov. 16, 1914.

AN APPRECIATION.

(To the Editor, *Hongkong Telegraph*.)

Sir,—Through the medium of your columns might I be permitted to tender thanks to Mr. Siegler, through whose good offices many soldiers were able to witness last night's performance of the "Blue Bird," and so thoroughly appreciate it.

Mr. Siegler's kindness and thoughtfulness will not readily be forgotten by the men of this Garrison.

Yours etc.,
NILSINE LAFORE.
Hongkong, Nov. 15, 1914.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET.

TO LET.—Nice Flats of ROOMS, in Kowloon; suitable for Europeans, airy in good locality, Electric Light, Water, Bathroom, Kitchen. Moderate rent, varying from \$20 to \$40. Telephone accommodation. Also furnished Rooms. Apply H. Ruttonjee, Royal George Hotel.

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NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLEET, HONGKONG AGENCY.

The shippers of groundnuts per s.s. Koursk are hereby informed that, according to a telegram from R.V.F. Colombo Agency, the groundnuts are heating and deteriorating. Capt. D. A. LUKHMANOFF, Agent.

THE ROYAL GEORGE HOTEL.

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Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
MARSEILLES AND LONDON, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said	Yasaka Maru Capt. Yamawaki T. 25,000 Miyazaki Maru Capt. Teranaka T. 16,000	WEDNES., 18th Nov. at 10 a.m. WEDNES., 2nd Dec. at 10 a.m.

VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via S'hai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, and Yokohama	Sado Maru Capt. Asakawa T. 12,500 Yokohama Maru Capt. Komatsubara T. 12,500	TUES., 17th Nov. at noon. TUES., 1st Dec. at noon.
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SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane	Hitachi Maru Capt. Sato Tango Maru Capt. Soyeda	FRI., 20th Nov. at noon. WEDNES., 16th Dec. at noon.
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CALCUTTA via Spore, Penang & Rangoon	Ceylon Maru Capt. Naguchi	T. 10,000 SATUR., 21st Nov.
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BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo	Colombo Maru Capt. Nakamoto	T. 8,000 MONDAY., 23rd Nov.
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S'hai and Kobe	Kawachi Maru Capt. Nakamura	T. 12,500 SUNDAY, 29th Nov.
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S'hai and Kobe	Rangoon Maru Capt. Nomura	T. 7,000 MONDAY, 30th Nov.
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NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama	Tango Maru Capt. Sekine	T. 12,500 FRIDAY, 20th Nov. at 5 p.m.
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Kobe & Yokohama	Kitano Maru Capt. F. E. Cope	T. 16,000 MON., 23rd Nov. at 11 a.m.
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Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy.

PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915.

FOR EUROPE.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Katori Maru	20,000 tons	Thursday 28th January
Kamo	16,000 "	1st February
Kashima	20,000 "	23rd February
Mishima	16,000 "	11th March
Suwa	25,000 "	25th March
Atsuta	16,000 "	8th April
Yasaka	25,000 "	22nd April
Miyasaki	16,000 "	6th May
Kitano	16,000 "	20th May
Fushima	25,000 "	3rd June

FOR AMERICA.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Aki Maru	12,500 tons	Tuesday 26th January
Sado	12,500 "	9th February
Yokohama	12,500 "	23rd February
Awa	12,500 "	9th March
Shidzuoka	12,500 "	23rd March
Tamba	12,500 "	6th April
Aki	12,500 "	20th April
Sado	12,500 "	4th May

For further information apply to

Telephone No. 292.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	17th Nov. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Kanchow	17th Nov. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Huchow	19th Nov. at 4 p.m.
W'WEI & T'HSIN	Huchow	21st Nov. at noon.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Tean	24th Nov. at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.
"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhu," "Taming," and "Tean." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Tean."

SHANGHAI LINE.—The Twin Screw steamers "Anhui" and "Chenai" and the S.S. "Kauchow," "Liangchow," "Luchow" and "Yingchow" having excellent accommodation, with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of trans-shipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passages apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 36

Hongkong 16th Nov., 1914.

RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLEET.

HONGKONG AGENCY.

The S.S. Tambov, 4,441 R.T., Commander Alexieff, is expected to leave here on Wednesday, the 18th November, for Vladivostok via Nagasaki.

This steamer will be ready to load cargo for Nagasaki, Moji, Shimodoseki and Vladivostok on Tuesday, the 17th instant.

For freight, passage and further particulars, apply to

Capt. D. A. LUKHMANOFF,
Agent.

Hongkong, Nov. 16, 1914.

Hotel Marlborough, 3rd Floor.

SHIPPING

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN
LIJN.

Regular-Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Days of week or about	To	Will leave on or about
Tjimanock	...	...	S'hai	2nd half Nov.
Tjibodas	...	...	JAPAN	2nd half Nov.
Tjipanas	JAPAN	1st half Nov.	JAVA	2nd half Nov.
Tjilatjap	JAVA	2nd half Nov.	JAPAN	2nd half Nov.
Tjikini	JAVA	2nd half Nov.	S'hai	2nd half Nov.
Tjiluwong	JAVA	1st half Dec.	JAPAN	1st half Dec.
Tjilarem	JAVA	1st half Dec.	S'hai	1st half Dec.
Tjikembang	JAVA	2nd half Dec.	S'hai	1st half Jan.

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574

York Building.

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TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA,
JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement	Tons & Speed
Nippon Maru	11,000 - 18 knots	From Kobe, Tues., 1st Dec.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" H'kong, Tues., 8th Dec.
Chiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" H'kong, Tues., 5th Jan.

The s.s. Nippon Maru will leave Kobe for Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco on Tuesday, 1st December.

Steamers via Shanghai will be despatched at noon.

Steamers via Manila will be despatched at 10.30 a.m.

First Class to London.....£71.10. Return (6 months) £120.

First Class to New York.....£260. " " £26.10.

" " San Francisco £45. " " £38.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., or from Vancouver by steamers of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Via JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, OALLAO, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

Anyo Maru 18,500 - 15 knots

Thence by TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE to BUENOS AIRES.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

O. WURIU, Acting Agent.

Telephone No. 291

KING'S BUILDINGS.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
Aldenhams	28th Nov.	18th Dec., 11 a.m.
SL Albans	28th Nov.	18th Dec., 11 a.m.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.
Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haiching	W. C. Passmore.	TUES., 17th Nov. at 1 p.m.
Haitan	J. W. Evans	TUES., 24th Nov. at 1 p.m.

FOR AMOY AND FOOCHEW.

Haiyang	A. E. Hodgins.	SATUR., 21st Nov. at 3 p.m.
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(not calling at Swatow)

FOR SWATOW.

Haimun	A. H. Stewart.	WED., 18th Nov. at 1 p.m.
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Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near

Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas, Laprak & Co.
General Managers.

LOG BOOK.

Contraband Rice.

A large seizure of contraband rice was made by the Customs authorities at Shanghai on board the O.M. steamer Hsin Kong on November 4 which, unknown to the ship's officers, the Chinese crew were endeavouring to smuggle.

Rangoon Pilotage.

The following appears in the annual report for 1913-1914 of the Rangoon Port Commission sent to the Government reference on the Pilot enquiry: The Commissioners held a special meeting to consider the report of the Pilot Committee of inquiry and the Government reference to them on the subject, and they decided to reply as follows:

(1) After fully weighing the Government proposal to amend the British Burma Pilots Act, which would give the Commissioners fuller control, they were unanimous in thinking that the balance of advantage lay on the side of their own proposals, that the British Burma Pilots Act should no longer apply to Rangoon, but that the Pilot Service should be administered by virtue of a pilotage clause in the Rangoon Port Act;

(2) No proposals could be put forward with respect to the pilots' remuneration until the pilot fund, which was in a very unsatisfactory condition, could be improved. Measures for improving the fund would be considered at an early date and the matter would then be discussed with Government;

(3) The Commissioners agree with the suggestion of the committee of inquiry in the matter of appointing two senior pilots to command the pilots' vessel;

(4) The Commissioners were of opinion that the question of providing a steam pilot vessel had arisen at an inopportune moment, inasmuch as the pilot fund was so depleted that the strictest economy was demanded. Further, the Commissioners considered that no prima facie case had been made out for such a vessel;

(5) The Deputy Conservator had been instructed to afford every possible facility to pilots in boarding or leaving ships in the harbour. Nothing further could be done at present as the fund would be unable to bear the charge of a new steam launch;

(6) The Commissioners' constant study was to improve the system of lighted buoys in the harbour, and they had placed an order for 4 new buoys lighted by liquid acetylene, which they trusted would be in position before the end of 1914;

(7) The Commissioners agreed with the committee of inquiry that the emoluments of the probationer pilot should be equal to the emoluments which he drew while acting as mate.

A reply to this effect was despatched to the Local Government.

Double Skin Ship Construction.

In discussing the Turtion Jones system of double skin construction for passenger vessels, it has been argued by a few that by reducing the thickness of the exposed or outer shell, a vessel's sides are liable to be damaged more easily when entering harbours and docks. Although up to a point this argument may appear sound enough, yet in actual practice and when one comes to look into it a little more closely, it will be found that this question is really not one to give cause for the slightest anxiety. In the plan of the Transatlantic mail steamer which has been approved, the thickness of the outer shell was reduced by less than one-quarter of an inch and as a set off against this slight reduction, it must not be lost sight of that in this system, there is afforded the additional backing or support from the main inner shell and frames to which the outer shell and frames are attached by stringer plates, etc., and as there can be no doubt that this method of construction gives a very much stronger resisting force than that obtained by any single shell, the sides of a vessel will retain the necessary rigidity to meet all the usual conditions of harbour service.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed
Pickled Haddocks, Kippers &c.
ALEXANDRA CAVE.

SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration.

For	Steamship	On
SANDAKAN	Chunsang	Mon., 16th Nov. at 3 p.m.
S'PORE & Pang	Hopsang	Mon., 16th Nov. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Esang	Sat., 21st Nov. at d'light
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 21st Nov. at 3 p.m.
TIENSIN	Lienshang	Sun., 21st Nov. at d'light
SHANGHAI	Wosang	Tues., 24th Nov. at noon
Y'HAMA, Kobe & Moji	Yatsang	Thur., 26th Nov. at d'light
SHANGHAI	Namsang	Sat., 28th Nov. at d'light
SHANGHAI	Yusang	Tues., 1st Dec. at noon

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatsang" "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dainy, Weihaiwei.

‡ Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datu, Simporna, Tawao, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage,

Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215.

General Managers.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM
PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Subject to change without Notice

"SHIRE" LINE SERVICE-HOMEWARD.

For	Steamers	Date of Departure
LONDON & HULL	Merionethshire	20th Dec.
LONDON	Radnorshire	19th Jan.
TRANS-PACIFIC "SHIRE" & "GLEN" JOINT SERVICE.		
VICTORIA, VVER, S'LEA		
TACOMA & PLAND	Glenroy	26th Nov.
VIA HONOLULU		
VICTORIA, VVER, S'LEA		
TACOMA & PLAND	Glenroy	6th Jan.

Cargo accepted on through Bills of Lading to all ports in Europe and North and South America.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. No. 9.

19

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

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JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

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Agents.

14

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD
& ENGINEERING CO. OF
HONGKONG, Ltd.
TAIKOO DOCKYARD,
HONGKONG.SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS & REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS
FORGE-MASTERS, BRASS & IRON FOUNDERS, CON-
STRUCTIONAL ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL
ENGINEERS.WELDING & CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE
AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK 78' x 88' x 34'6"

Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVER-HEAD CRANES throughout the Shops, ranging up to 100 Tons.

50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, etc.

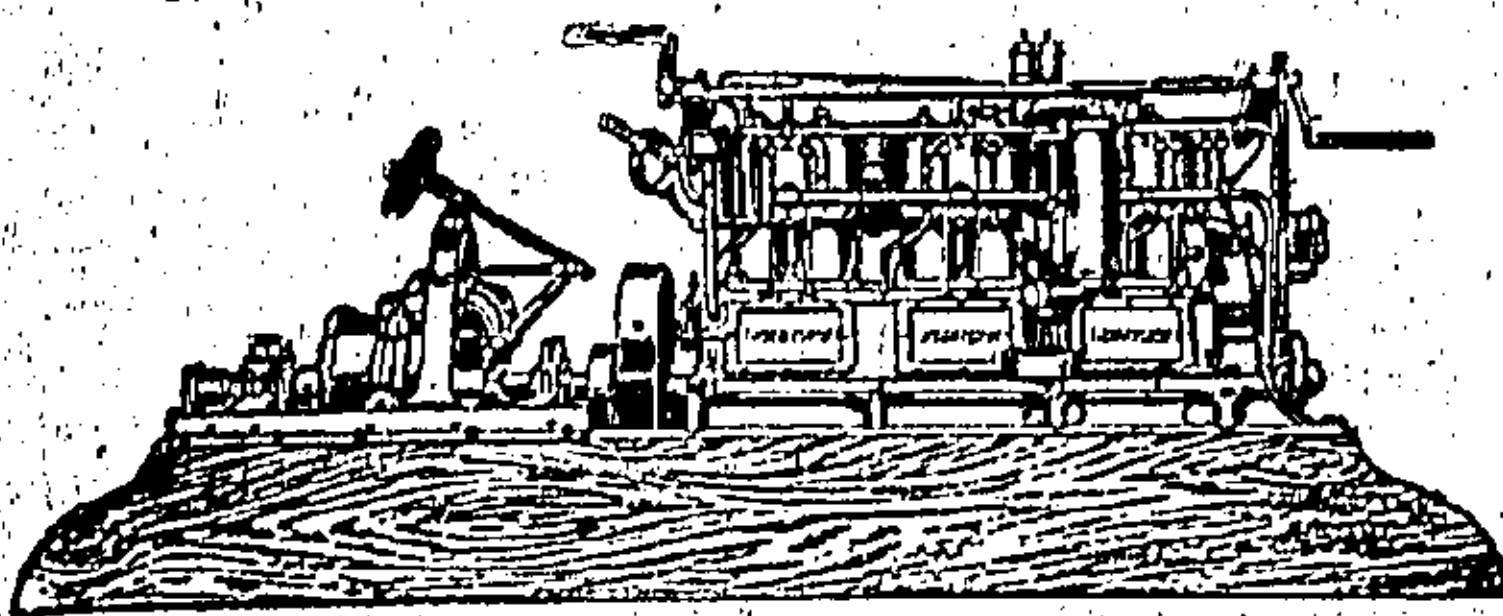
AGENTS for—

JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.

PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2

150 B. H. P.

As supplied to the British Admiralty & War Office.

C.S. type Motor and Reserve Gear.
B.H.P. Paraffin 70, Petrol 80.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUN
BOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS AND PLEASURE
CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
MOTOR PUMPING AND LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR
VEHICLES, etc.

Dockyard Manager

11 a.m. to 12 noon at the Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN, AGENTS.

Telegraphic Address: "TAIKOODOCK."

Telephone No. 215.

VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be De- spatched.
M'les, L'don via S'pore etc.	Yasaka M.	N. Y. K.	18, Nov.
Genoa, Marseilles and Liverpool	Achilles	B. & S.	20, Nov.
London via Usual Ports of Call	Nubia	P. & O.	20, Nov.
London & Genoa via S'pore, &c.	Nellore	P. & O.	25, Nov.
London & Hull	Mershire	J. M. Co.	24, Dec.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

Seattle via Nagasaki etc.	Minnesota	N. Y. K.	14, Nov.
Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, } Tacoma & Portland &c.	Glenroy	J. M. Co.	24, Nov.
Via B.O. T'ma via K'lung, Japan	Seattle M.	O. S. K.	26, Nov.
San F'co via S'hai & Japan &c.	Mongolia	P. M. Co.	1, Dec.
Mexican, Peruvian and Chile } Ports via Japan	Anyo M.	T. K. K.	2, Dec.
San F'co via S'hai & Japan &c.	Shinyo M.	T. K. K.	8, Dec.
San F'co via Manila & Japan &c.	Persia	P. M. Co.	16, Dec.
San F'co via M'la & Japan &c.	China	P. M. Co.	12, Jan.

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila | Hitachi M. | N. Y. K. | 20, Nov.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Nagoya	P. & O.	16, Nov.
Vladivostok via Japan	Tambov	R. V. F.	16, Nov.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Amazon	M. M.	17, Nov.
Foochow via Swatow & Amoy	Kaijo M.	O. S. K.	18, Nov.
Shanghai and Kobe	Rangoon M.	N. Y. K.	18, Nov.
Shanghai and Kobe	Kawachi M.	N. Y. K.	18, Nov.
Tamsui via Swatow and Amoy	Daijin M.	O. S. K.	19, Nov.
Shanghai	Oriental	P. & O.	19, Nov.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	20, Nov.
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	21, Nov.
Bombay via S'pore & Colombo	Colombo M.	N. Y. K.	23, Nov.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haifan	D. L. Co.	24, Nov.
Bombay via S'pore, Port S'ham, } Penang & Colombo	Peking M.	O. S. K.	M. of N.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haiyang	D. L. Co.	Q. desp.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, &c.	Tjikembang	J. C. J. L.	Q. desp.
Java	Tjiliwong	J. C. J. L.	S. half O.
Shanghai	Tjipanas	J. C. J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjimanok	J. C. J. L.	E. half N.
Japan	Tjibodas	J. C. J. L.	E. half N.
Shanghai	Tjitaroom	J. C. J. L.	Q. desp.

TO SAIL

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

Proposed Sailing from Hongkong

Regular Sailing for Boston & New York via Ports.

(Via Suez: With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast)

For NEW YORK via PANAMA.

For Freight and further information apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1914

Agent.

"INDRA" LINE LIMITED.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast.)

THE Steamship

For freight and passage apply

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong 9th October, 1914.

General Agents.

MOVEMENTS OF
STEAMERS.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. s.s. SIBERIA arrived at San Francisco on November 9.

The P. M. s.s. MONGOLIA sailed from Yokohama on the 12th inst., via Shanghai & Manila for Hongkong. The mails have been transferred to the s.s. HITAOHI MARU of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha Line which is scheduled to arrive at Hongkong on the 19th instant.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The T. K. K. s.s. ANYO MARU will next leave Hongkong on Wednesday the 2nd December.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Tjimanok, Dat. s.s. 9,944, A. W. Lo Roos	8th inst.—Muntok, 1st inst. Gen	—J. G. J. L.
Agapenor, Br. s.s. 4,799, R. A. Tellorsen	9th inst.—Shanghai, 6th inst. Gen.	—B. & S.
Skerries, Br. s.s. 2,796, J. W. Angus, 8th	inst.—Singapore, 1st inst. Gen.	—D. & Co.
Chinkiang, Br. s.s. 1,229, G. P. Alnallie	10th inst.—Bangkok, 1st inst. Gen.	—B. & S.
Yuenang, Br. s.s. 1,157, Tough, 10th inst.	—Manila, 7th inst. Gen.—J. M. & Co.	
Boyarin, Rus. s.s. 995, G. Balding, 10th	inst.—Shanghai, 6th inst. Gen.—	—M. B. K.
Tambov, Rus. s.s. 2,517, Alest, 11th inst.	—Nagasaki, 5th inst. Gen.—R. V. F.	
Phenius, Br. s.s. 4,777, W. R. Bailey, 10th	inst.—Shanghai, Gen.—B. & S.	
Haifan, Br. s.s. 1,183, J. W. Evans, 11th	inst.—Swatow, 10th inst. Gen.—	—D. & Co.
Daijin Maru, Jap. s.s. 900, K. Murakami	11th inst.—Swatow, 10th inst. Gen.	—O. S. K.
Hakata Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,870, N. Kawas	11th inst.—Moji, 5th inst. Gen.—	—N. Y. K.
Hazel Dell, Br. s.s. 2,393, M. Ridley, 11th	inst.—Manila, 8th inst. Gen.—R. D. Co.	
Yermio Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,350, N. Yanagi	11th inst.—Japan, Gen.—O. S. K.	
Liangchow, Br. s.s. 1,220, Benson, 12th	inst.—Shanghai, 8th inst. Gen.—	—B. & S.
Glenturret, Br. s.s. 3,045, F. T. Jones, 12th	inst.—Singapore, 4th inst. Gen.—	—S. T. & Co.
Phemper, Br. s.s. 1,065, W. O. Bird, 12th	inst.—Saigon, Rice & General—	—Order.
Ariake Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,137, Nomura	12th inst.—Milke, 8th inst. Gen.—	—M. B. K.
Kanchow, Br. s.s. 1,232, D. Davis, 14th	inst.—Shanghai, 10th inst. Gen.—	—B. & S.
Peking Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,072, S. Yamane	14th inst.—Moji, 8th inst. Gen.—	—Order.

CONSIGNEES

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAM-
ERS LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE.

S.S. "CARDIGANSHIRE."

Consignees of cargo ex the above steamer are hereby informed that their goods have arrived to-day per s.s. "Glenturret."

JARDINE, MATHESON

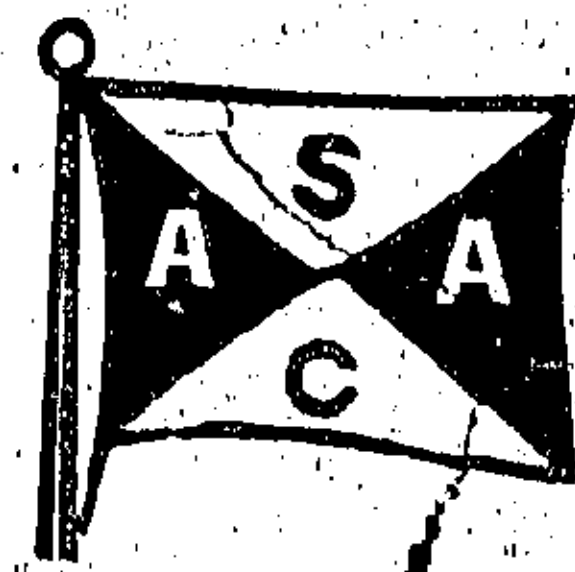
& CO., LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, 12th November, 1914.

TO SAIL

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.



AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. Co.

For New York via Japan Ports & Panama Canal.

For freight or information apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & Co.

Hongkong, 24th September, 1914.

General Agents.

"GLEN" LINE

(McGREGOR COW & Co.) LTD.

For London & Antwerp

Saloon passage Hongkong to London £40.

For freight or passage, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & Co.

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1914.

Agents.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

For Freight and Passage apply to

THE BANK LINE LIMITED

Hongkong, 27th October, 1914.

Agents.

THE AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN
(WESTWARD) LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

S.S. "CITY OF BRISTOL."

Captain Henderson, will be despatched as above on Friday, the 11th December.

For freight etc. apply to—

THE BANK LINE LIMITED,

General Agents.

Hongkong, 13th November, 1914.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Codes Used: A1; A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering, First and Second Editions; Western Union and Watkins.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers.

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained
workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light Steel work manufactured by the above process.
Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS—

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH ON KEEL BLOCKS	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER BILL AT ORDINARY SPRING TIDES	RISE OF TIDE STRINGS	HEADS
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	300'	85' top bottom }	20'	7' 0"	
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	371'	74'	18' 0"	7' 0"	
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	364'	60' 3"	14'	7' 0"	
Patent Slip, No. 4 Kowloon	280'	50'	12'	7' 0"	
Patent Slip, No. 5 Kowloon	280'	50'	12'	7' 0"	
TAI-KOK-TSUI					
Cosmopolitan Dock	460'	85'	20'	7' 6"	
ABERDEEN					
Hore Dock	290'	51'	22'	7' 0"	
Lanet (Dock)	225'	51'	22'	7' 0"	

OFFICE: KOWLOON.

Telephone No. 1 K.

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager.

E. M. DYER B.Sc. M.I.N. Fawcett Dock, Hongkong.

TOWN OFFICE
QUEEN'S BUILDING
Telephone No. 20, Hongkong.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH. EXTRA

HONGKONG, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1914.

TO-DAY'S LATE WAR TELEGRAMS.

[The following telegrams arrived too late for insertion on Page 1.]

BRITISH ATTACK ON TURKISH GARRISON.

INDIAN FORCES AND A WARSHIP CO-OPERATE.

Fort Occupied and Guns Captured.

[Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph,"

Nov. 16, 4.5 a.m.

The Admiralty reports that Indian troops, aided by the warship Duke of Edinburgh, carried out successful operations against the Turkish garrison at Sheikh Sayd, and occupied forts to the east of Cape Bah-el-Mandeb.

After the warship had disabled Fort Turba, three battalions landed, and, in the face of opposition, carried the enemy's positions and occupied the forts.

Large amounts of munitions and six field guns were captured.

The troops lost four killed and sixteen wounded.

[Bab-el-Mandeb ("The Gate of Tears") is the name of the strait between Arabia and the Continent of Africa, by which the Red Sea is connected with the Gulf of Aden and the Indian Ocean. The Arabian peninsula here throws out a cape bearing the same name as the strait. Within the strait lies the rocky island of Perim, since 1857 occupied by the British as a fort.]

MISSING IRON AND MEAL.

This afternoon, at the Police Court, before Mr. J. R. Wood, a junk mistress and two men were charged with the theft of a quantity of pig iron and bone meal, the property of the Pacific Mail Company.

Mr. D. J. Lewis, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, prosecuted, and Mr. Crow, of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, defended.

Two other Chinese, represented by Mr. Dixon, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, were remanded until Thursday on a charge of receiving the goods.

The case for the prosecution was that the defendant's junk was engaged to unload pig iron and bone meal from Messrs. Jardine Matheson's boat, the Suisang, and to discharge the same into the prosecuting Company's godown. There were 1,600 bars of pig iron and 240 bags of meal. The defendants, however, discharged that number of bags and bars, but they had broken some of the bars, retaining one piece and tallying off the other, and had taken a quantity of meal from each bag.

Mr. Crow said his instructions were that no bags of meal were put on to his clients' junk.

The case was proceeding as we went to press.

ALLEGED MAN-SLAUGHTER.

This morning, at the Police Court, Wong Pak, a watchman on board the s.s. Tai Lee, was charged with manslaughter of a member of the crew while the ship was bound from Canton to Hongkong. It is alleged that two men had a row, and that the defendant hit the deceased, who collapsed and afterwards died.

The case was remanded until Thursday.

VOLUNTEER RESERVES.

Orders issued to-day by Major Wakeman state:—

Parades.—Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Companies, Tuesday 17th, N.C.O.s, Friday 20th, and Lieutenants, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday, as ordered. Dress—Drill Order.

Field Day.—Ordered for Sunday the 22nd inst. will take place on Lamma Island. Nos. 2 and 3 Companies will parade at 8.30 a.m. on the cricket ground. Dress—Marching Order, with water-bottles filled. Men will bring their own sandwiches.

LOCAL SPORT.

The Week-End's Activities Reviewed.

It was to be expected that the glorious weather of Saturday afternoon would entice many to the local sports grounds, and it turned out to be so.

FOOTBALL.

Hongkong F.C. v. Staff and Departments.

The Hongkong F.C. met the Staff and Departments, the former going under by three goals to one. The teams were:—Hongkong F.C.—Baikenham; Hamilton and N. L. Raiton; Bond, Long, and Young; Larkins, Robinson, Stalker; Goldenberg and Pennell.

Staff and Depts.—Riley; Ship-ton and Hooper; Strange, Wood and Fritchard; Taylor, Roberts, Davies, Plam and Royle.

The Club anticipated the spin, and set their opponents to face the sun. Raiton was the first to make a show, but shortly afterwards the ball was transferred to the other end of the field. Pennell then saw, and took an opening for a solo trip, but nothing came of it. Play was far from exciting for some time, and then it was relieved by Roberts opening the scoring for the Staff and Departments, this goal being the only one in the initial moiety.

In the second half, Stalker made matters very lively, but Stalker himself could not be expected to beat a team. He almost achieved this, however, in a brilliant run which, though without result, deserved greater success. He beat all but the custodian, and the latter saved as much by good luck as good judgment, the ball bouncing against his knees and rolling "out." Larkins then tested Riley, but the latter saved well. After a tussle in the Club's defence, Davies put his team another goal ahead, then later added a third. It was then that Stalker got to work again and, after another remarkable unrewarded effort, got the ball along the field on his own, passed just in front of goal to Goldenberg and the latter scored. It was then just on time, however, and when the whistle sounded the conclusion, the scores were:—Staff and Departments, 3 goals; Hongkong F.C., 1 goal.

Rugby: H. K. F. C. v. the Navy. On Saturday the Rugby season opened, the curtain-raiser being the match between the H. K. F. C. and the Navy.

The game commenced with excitement and continued to be one of interest throughout. Reynolds, of the Navy, was the first to score a try; then came another from R. Homeyard. The kicks were entrusted to Campbell, who failed to convert one, but managed the other. The seamen played particularly well and their dash and energy gave them the advantage over their opponents. The Club appeared hopelessly to lack the combination which is necessary to success. The men on the wing had but little employment and suffered through want of support and feeding. Rouse and Gace were conspicuous and, if spectacular, were nevertheless earnest; but relied too much on their personal possibilities. The Club never scored and left the sailors with a clean win by one goal on a try (8 points) to nil.

CRICKET.

H. K. C. C. v. Craigengower. The H. K. C. C. entertained Craigengower on Saturday and beat them by two wickets and 28 runs. L. A. Rose was top scorer with 30. Scores:—

H. K. C. C. A. A. Claxton, c. Noria b. Braga ... 27 R. Kennedy, b. Braga ... 25 W. Manning, c. Pestonji b. Taylor ... 7 E. A. Stokes, c. Vivesash, b. ...

Taylor ...	1
R. N. Anderson, c. Carvalho, b. Taylor ...	11
D. E. Donnelly, b. Braga ...	20
E. J. R. Mitchell, b. Pestonji ...	16
M. M. Maas, not out ...	17
S. S. Moore, c. J. Braga, b. Carvalho ...	2
P. Jacobs, not out ...	8
J. E. Pearce, did not bat ...	—
Extras ...	9
Total ...	143

Bowling.	O.	M.	R.	W.
Taylor ...	16	1	43	3
Carvalho ...	10	—	34	1
Braga ...	13	—	38	2
Pestonji ...	8	—	21	1

Craigengower C. C.	
J. V. Braga, b. Anderson ...	6
H. H. Taylor, c. Claxton, b. Stokes ...	1
R. Pestonji, st. Claxton, b. Anderson ...	8
E. L. Braga, c. Stokes, b. Donnelly ...	24
R. A. Carvalho, b. Anderson ...	14
L. A. Rose, b. Pearce ...	30
R. Bass, run out ...	29
W. H. Vivesash, c. Claxton, b. Maas ...	0
V. Karas, not out ...	0
S. Jex, c. Claxton, b. Maas ...	0
J. D. Noria, c. Mitchell, b. Maas ...	0
Extras ...	5
Total ...	117

Bowling.	O.	M.	R.	W.
R. N. Anderson ...	10	—	44	3
R. A. Stokes ...	3	—	22	1
D. E. Donnelly ...	8	—	35	1
M. M. Maas ...	3	—	11	3
J. E. Pearce ...	1	—	1	—

Kowloon C.C. v. Civil Service. This match was played on the Kowloon ground and ended in victory for the visitors, mainly due to a fine stand by Bird and Hamilton. The scores were:—

Kowloon C.C.	
E. J. Edwards, b. Severn ...	1
L. J. Blackburn, b. Ling ...	3
K. R. Macaskill, c. Tacchi, b. Severn ...	5
F. L. R. Mann, run out ...	39
Dr. Forsyth, c. Wood, b. Ling ...	1
W. T. Elson, b. Hamilton ...	5
W. L. Weaver, b. Bird ...	6
F. Sutton, stpd. Hellings, b. Bird ...	0
A. R. F. Raven, b. Bird ...	14
J. H. Menz, c. Bird, b. Ling ...	3
W. Kay, c. Hellings, b. Wood ...	8
K. McLennan, not out ...	0
Extras ...	7
Total ...	92

Bowling.	O.	M.	R.	W.
Ling ...	7	2	23	3
Severn ...	5	—	13	2
R. E. O. Bird ...	8	1	23	3
Hamilton ...	4	—	16	1
Wood ...	1	—	1	—

Civil Service.	
G. S. Hellings, b. Kay ...	7
F. A. Bird, c. Mann, b. Kay ...	5
F. A. C. Wood, run out ...	8
O. Sara, c. Macaskill, b. Blackburn ...	1
Claud Severn, b. Kay ...	1
Sergt. Bradbury, b. Blackburn ...	12
R. E. O. Bird, not out ...	26
E. W. Hamilton, not out ...	30
F. J. Ling ...	—
B. C. Barlow ...	—
P. F. Lambie ...	—
C. Tacchi ...	—
Extras ...	4
Total ...	94

Bowling.	O.	M.	R.	W.
Kay ...	12	2	27	3
Macaskill ...	6	1	18	—
Blackburn ...	5	—	18	2
Weaver ...	3	—	10	—
Forsyth ...	4	—	17	—

GOLF. Royal Hongkong Golf Club Championship. On Sunday, at Kowloon, the preliminaries to this year's championship of the Royal Hongkong Golf Club were played off, some excellent games being contested. The following results were recorded:—

FIRST ROUND.

Campbell beat Krait by 3 and 2. Lindsey Wood beat Hill by 7 and 6.

DYNAMITE POSSESSION.

Bombs or Fishing Gear—Which?

Mr. C. A. S. Russ appeared before Mr. O. D. Melbourne, at the Police Court, this morning, to defend a Chinese who was charged with having a quantity of dynamite and a fuse in his possession. It appears that the arrest was made while the prisoner was boarding the s.s. Taisan for Macao.

Chief Detective Murison appeared for the Police, and asked for a day to be fixed, as he desired to secure the attendance of the Government Analyst.

Mr. Russ pointed out that his client was pleading guilty and asked to have the case dealt with forthwith.

Inspector Murison said that he was instructed to ask his Worship to commit the case for trial, after hearing the evidence which he would bring before him.

Mr. Russ pointed out that his client was charged only with having a quantity of dynamite in his possession; he used it for fishing, probably.

The case was remanded until to-morrow afternoon at 3.30 o'clock.

Mr. Russ applied for bail, stating that the man had been in custody a few days and that he understood it was not comfortable there.

His Worship:—He has pleaded guilty to having bombs in his possession.

Mr. Russ:—No; no bombs, but dynamite for fishing, I believe.

The prisoner was remanded in police custody.

BOY SCOUTS' CONCERT.

Successful Effort for Prince of Wales' Fund.

Another successful effort on behalf of the Prince of Wales' Fund took place on Saturday evening at St. Patrick's Hall, when the Boy Scouts gave a most enjoyable concert, which was well attended. Among those present were H.E. the Officer Commanding, Commodore Anstruther and Major Bowen, Chief Scout. The Scouts came to the fore in a humorous playlet entitled "Winning a Recruit," a number which elicited roars of laughter and demonstrated the performers' ability in things other than scouting. A monologue, "Our whist drive and concert," by Mr. Blake, was also well received, while Mrs. Goodman sang most pleasingly.

The programme was as follows:—Opening Chorus. The Scouts. "Winning a Recruit." (A Humorous play): Former Stodge, Scoutmaster A. J. Edwards; Mrs. Stodge, Scout B. D. Baptista; Joseph Stodge, Patrol Leader L. Gutierrez; Willie Stodge, Second I. Alaraki; Evelyn Stodge, Patrol Leader W. Wilkinson; Squire Ho'adore, Second F. L. Silva; Police Sergeant Holdit, Catchem, Patrol Leader M. F. Baptista; Dr. Killeen, M.D. Asst. Scoutmaster J. M. Braga; Patrol Leaders and Scouts, Rafians, etc. Overture; "The Yokel's Surprise," (A Scout Play); comic song, Mr. J. Palmer; song, Mrs. A. Charlton; dance, Mr. A. Miller; monologue, Mr. Whist Drive and Concert, Mr. W. F. Blake; song, Mrs. Bacon; impersonations, Mr. Haylock; song, Mrs. Goodman; club-swinging exhibition, Mr. C. Meares; "The Deathless Army," Mr. Clow and Troupe; Accompanists:—Mrs. Meares, Mrs. Annett, Miss R. Mow-fung and Mr. J. C. Rozario.

Crew beat Bevia by 3 and 2. Second Round.

Cumming beat Davidson by 6 and 1. Murray beat Clayton by 8 and 2. Ferguson beat Grist by 3 and 1. Dodwell beat Ritchie by 6 and 5.

Campbell beat Lindsey Wood by 6 and 5.

WAR ITEMS.

A Prince's Death.

Lady Raymond West, who was in Germany when the war broke out, has arrived in England after many troublous adventures en route. She gives an entirely new version of the death of Prince William of Lippe, who, according to German statements, fell a victim to his gallantry in raising his regimental standard to rally the Germans at the siege of Liege. Lady Raymond West says that Prince William's cavalry regiment attacked in the dark another German regiment, and almost annihilated it. When day dawned he discovered his error, and shot himself rather than face the Kaiser's anger.

Switzerland and the War.

Switzerland is almost completely ruined by the war, says a Berne despatch to American papers. This was admitted when orders were issued retiring the army, which has been kept mobilised since the outbreak of the war in order to prevent violation of her neutrality. The total daily expense to the nation for the period of mobilisation is estimated at £80,000. To this enormous amount must be added the cost to the national industries, most of which have been completely ruined. The great hotels, usually filled with tourists, have been forced to close their doors. The situation from the economic standpoint is admittedly serious.

No Loan for Austria.

A Havas Agency despatch from Zurich says that the newspapers there announce that Germany has rejected Austria's request for a loan, and the bankers have taken similar action.

The Great "Spoof."

The Daily Chronicle refers to the Press Bureau's denial of the reports that Russian forces have been brought through England to the Continent, as the last word in "the greatest spoof" of the war. Only one or two papers treated the reports as having a serious foundation.

Student-Soldiers.

All the Rhodes scholars from Canada and most of the Rhodes scholars from other parts of the world who are now at Oxford have enlisted for service with the British forces. It is learned that a squadron of the King's Royal Horse has been entirely made up of these overseas Oxford undergraduates.

The Truth Will Out.

Though the German newspapers are strictly censored, they now and then manage to blurt out a few words, showing how illusions are passing. Thus the Socialist Vorwarts recently said that the statements about the bad equipment of French troops are proved to be untrue by the appearance of the men, who are not in rags, as the Germans have been led to believe.

Newspaper Suspended.

For criticising the telegram sent by the Kaiser to President Wilson with regard to the conduct of war in Belgium, the Koelnische Volkszeitung, the leading Roman Catholic newspaper in Germany, has been suspended by the censor, says the Amsterdam correspondent of the Daily Chronicle. This official states that the criticism was one calculated to please a foreign country, and as such was utterly to be condemned.

The Duchess of Sutherland.

The Duchess of Sutherland, accompanied by a Red Cross expedition of one surgeon and eight nurses, arrived to-day (says a Hague telegram of the 15th ult.) from Maubeuge via Maasticht, en route to England. The Duchess was in Namur during its bombardment and she reported that she treated mostly Belgian and French wounded. The Duchess said the conduct of the Germans was correct, and towards herself and party it was even considerate.

DAY BY DAY.

A Good Haul.

A stall holder at the Central Market has had stolen from his safe \$901 in cash.

Fitter Robbed.

A Chinese fitter of Whitfield Street has had clothing stolen valued at \$27 50.

Workman's Death.

The body of a Chinese workman at the Ty Tam Tuk water works has been removed to the Public Mortuary. He fell into a drain while at work and was instantly killed.

Another Theft.

A shopkeeper of Shauiwan West reports that some person broke into his house and stole two gold finger rings, valued at \$20, and several articles of clothing worth \$85.

Forthcoming Wedding.

On the arrival of a certain steamer, there will be an interesting police wedding, this week, we are informed. The lucky man is the popular Sergeant Caygill of Kowloon, who was a particular favourite with the Special Constables employed in that division.

Bijou Scenic Theatre.

The third series of Pathe's War Gazette, now being exhibited at the Bijou, depicts some very interesting incidents in connection with the war, and should not be missed. An exciting drama, in three parts, entitled "The Drug of Oblivion," and an interesting picture descriptive of the habits of the Prairie Dog are also being screened.

German Confidence.

No one can come in daily contact with the officers of the General Staff without being impressed with their confidence in an eventual and absolute victory, writes an American newspaper correspondent from Berlin. There is no boasting, no disposition to underrate the ability of the enemy, but there is a determination to win at any cost. That this cost will be terrifically high is not for a moment doubted, but the men in charge of operations are determined to make any sacrifices, no matter how appalling, to reach their goal.

No Time for Caricatures.

Simplisimus, the widely known German satirical paper, which sharply caricatures pretty nearly all existing state institutions in times of peace, has suspended publication because it feels, as it announced, that the present is no time to caricature internal affairs; besides, one of its editors is at the front.

Pierre Loti.

Pierre Loti, the novelist, who under his real name, Louis Marie Julien Vian, is a captain of the French Naval Reserve, after soliciting in vain for a post of combat in the navy, has asked to be joined to the marines serving as guards in Paris. He offers to serve without pay. He is 64 years of age. He entered the navy in 1887 and saw active service in the Tonkin campaign.

Canadian Duties Removed.

The Canadian Commissioner-General in Paris, recently cabled the Government that a decree has been issued which has temporarily removed the duty on cattle, sheep and hogs. He also has advised the Government that the French Government has decreed that frozen meat, oil, cake, flour, grain, salt meats, potatoes, horses and iodine will be free of duty until further notice.

German Preparations.

Officials who have knowledge of the grain shipments from Canada (says a Toronto dispatch) are convinced that Germany has been preparing for the war for 12 months. They point out that probably two-thirds of the wheat sent from Montreal went to Rotterdam and Antwerp for shipment to Germany. Up to August 1st, 25,000,000 bushels were consigned to that country.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

GEO. P. LAMMERT.
AUCTIONEER, SHARE &
GENERAL BROKER

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on
TO-MORROW
the 17th November, 1914, commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.
A Large Quantity of Stationery & Xmas Cards
(to be sold in small lots to suit purchasers).
On view from Monday, the 16th inst.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—SAILING YACHT "GWEN"—(Hayward-Hayes Design) with or without motor. Can be inspected at any time at Ah King's Slipway. Apply GEO. P. LAMMERT.

NOTICES.

SINGON & CO.

Established A. D. 1880.
IRON, STEEL, METAL AND HARDWARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale and Retail. Ironmongers, Pig Iron and Foundry Castings, General Storekeepers and Shipchandlers, Nos. 35 and 37, Hing Loong Street, (2nd Street west of Central Market) Telephone No. 515.

AMERICAN DENTIST

PORECELAIN FILLINGS.
The Latest Improvements in Lasting Workmanship and Painless Operations. No charge for examination. Fees moderate. Diploma, Tokio.
Dr. T. YAMASAKI,
34, Queen's Road Central (Corner of Flower Street).
Telephone 65.

MARTIN'S APOLLO STEEL PILLS
A French Remedy for Irregularities of the Menstrual System. It is a powerful and reliable remedy for all irregularities of the system, and is especially recommended for those who suffer from the same. It is a purely vegetable preparation, and is entirely free from any harmful effects. It is sold in bottles of 10 pills each, and is available at all chemists and druggists.
MARTIN'S APOLLO STEEL PILLS

CONSIGNEES

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

THE Steamship

"MONMOUTHSHIRE"
From PORTLAND, SEATTLE and VANCOUVER.

The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside.

Cargo impeding discharge or remaining on board after 5 p.m. on 7th inst., will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense and delivery must then be taken from the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No claim will be recognised after the Gods have left the steamer or Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered on 13th inst. will be subject to rent.

All chafed and otherwise damaged cargo must be left on board or in Godown and examination of same will be held on 13th inst. at 10 a.m.

All Claims must be presented on or before 16th inst. otherwise they will not be recognised.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Agents.

Hongkong, 6th November 1914.

Don't forget after the Show and Light Refreshments at EXHIBITION GARDEN, Open Till Midnight.

A. D. C.

THEATRE ROYAL.

"THE BLUE BIRD."

MATINEE Wednesday, 18th instant at 4 p.m.

Children half price.

A FAIRY PLAY IN 5 ACTS

By MAURICE MAETERLINCK.

Under the distinguished patronage of H.E. Sir F. H. May, K.C.M.G., General F. H. Kelly, C.B., and Commodore R. N. Anstruther, C.M.G., R.N., in aid of

THE PRINCE OF WALES' FUND.

100 PERFORMERS, 50 CHILDREN,

50 TRAINED BIRDS.

A SPECIAL CORPS DE BALLET OF 25.

ORCHESTRA OF 25 UNDER PROFESSOR CONZALES.

PRICES AS USUAL

PIT (reserved) at \$2.00

Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half Price to the Pit.

Commencing each evening at 9.15 sharp.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

TUESDAY, 17th November,

Will be Presented

The Great Dramatic Picture
4,000 feet long—in 4 parts.

Count Zarca

and various new & interesting pictures never screened in Hongkong before.

FRIDAY 20th.

"HOW HEROES ARE MADE"

The Great Historical Film—in 6 parts.

By the Master Hand of "Antony and Cleopatra."

BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE.

Commencing Saturday, 14th November.

The great sensational and exciting drama

"THE DRUG OF OBLIVION"—5,000 feet.

PATHE'S WAR GAZETTE—3rd Series—1,500 feet.

comprising a wonderful series of stirring events in the present great crisis.

SEE HAND BILLS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, SHARE & GENERAL BROKER

A Valuable Collection of Antique China and Curios.
(Just arrived from the North, being the property of the well-known collector Mr. LA VON-KEE).

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Friday & Saturday the 20th & 21st, November, 1914, commencing each day at 2.30 p.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

A Valuable Collection of Antique China & Curios from Sung to Ming Dynasties and Kanghi to Tchowkwang Periods;

Comprising—

5-coloured, 3-coloured and Blue and White Vases, Plates, Bowls and Figures, etc.

Sang-de-boeuf Vases, White "Goddess of Mercy" (Ming)

Old Gold Inlaid Bronzes (Ming)

Fine Crystal Vases and Snuff Bottles

Porcelain and Agate Snuff Bottles

Green and Red Jade Ornaments

Old Lacquered Screens with 5-coloured Decorations and Blackwood Screens with Blue and White and 5-coloured Kanghi and Kienlung Porcelain Plaques, Porcelain Pictures inlaid in Wood, etc.

A Few Pieces of Finely Carved Soochow Redwood.

N.B.—The Undersigned will give a 2-weeks' guarantee as to the genuineness of the articles offered.

Catalogues will be issued.
On view from Wednesday, the 18th November, 1914.
Terms: Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, October 30, 1914.
BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef Sirloin & Prime Cut,—Mei Lung Pa	lb.	21
" Corned,—Ham Ngau Yuk	"	21
" Roast,—Shiu	"	21
" Breast,—Ngau Lam	"	19
" Soup,—Tong Yuk	"	16
" Steak,—Ngau Yuk Pa	"	22
" do,—Sirloin—Ngau Lau	"	33
" Sausages,—Ngau Cheung	"	26
Bullock's Brains,—No	per set	12
" Tongue, fresh,—Ngau Li	each	50
" Corned,—Ham Ngau Li	"	60
" Head,—Ngau Tau	"	\$1.20
" Heart,—Ngau Sum	"	14
" Hump, Salt,—Ngau Kin	"	22
" Feet,—Ngau Keuk	each	12
" Kidneys,—Ngau Yiu	"	12
" Tail,—Ngau Mei	"	20
" Liver,—Ngau Koi	"	13
" Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To	"	8
Calves' Head & Feet,—Ngau-tai-tau-keuk	set	\$1.20
Mutton Chop,—Yeung Poi Kwat	"	16
" Leg,—Yeung Poi	"	26
" Shoulder,—Yeung Shau	"	27
" Saddle	"	27
Pigs Chittlings,—Chu Chong	"	24
" Brains,—Chu No	per set	24
" Feet,—Chu Keuk	"	14
" Fry,—Chu Chap	"	16
" Head,—Chu Tau	"	12
" Heart,—Chu Sam	each	18
" Kidneys,—Chu Yiu	"	18
" Liver,—Chu Kon	"	30
" Pork Chop,—Chu Pak Kwat	"	26
" Corned,—Ham Chu Yuk	"	30
" Leg,—Chu Pei	"	20
" Fat or Lard,—Chu Yau	"	20
Sheep's Head and Feet,—Yeung Tau Keuk	set	80
" Heart,—Yeung Sam	"	12
" Kidneys,—Yeung Yiu	"	12
" Liver,—Yeung Kon	"	12
" Smoking Pigs, to order,—Chu Tsai	"	22
" Suet,—Shang Ngau Yau	"	22
" Mutton,—Shang Yeung Yau	"	27
" Veal,—Ngau Tsai Yuk	"	10
" Sausages,—Ngau Tsai Cheung	"	20
" Lard,—Chu Yau	"	22

POULTRY.

Chicken,—Kai Tsai	lb.	30
Capon, Large, Small,—Sin Kai	"	30
Ducks,—Ap	"	24
Doves,—Pan Kan	"	18
Eggs,—Hen—Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz	24
Fowls, Canton,—Kai	lb.	34
" Hsianan,—Hoi Nam Kai	"	28
Geese,—Ngo	"	24
Pigeons, Canton,—Pak Kap	each	30
" Hoihow,—Hoi How Pak Kap,	"	25
" Snipe,—Sha Tsai	each	23
Turkeys,—Fok Kai Kung	lb.	65
" Hen,—Na	"	45

FISH.

Barbel,—Ka Yu	lb.	18
Bream,—Pin Yu	"	20
Canton Fresh Water Fish,—Hoi Sin Yu	"	17
Carp,—Li Yu	"	22
Catfish,—Chik Yu	"	15
Codfish,—Man Yu	"	16
Crabs,—Hai	"	24
Cuttle Fish,—Muk Yu	"	18
Dab,—Sha Mang Yu	"	14
Dace,—Wong Mei Lap	"	15
Dog Fish,—Tit To Sha	"	12
Eels,—Oonger,—Hoi Man	"	13
" Fresh water,—Tam Sui Yu	"	20
Eels, Yellow,—Wong Sin	"	32
Frogs,—Tin Kai	"	33
Garoupa,—Shek Pan	"	45
Gudgeon,—Pak Kap Yu	"	18
Herrings,—Tao Pak	"	23
Halibut,—Cheung Kwan Kap	"	28
Labrus,—Wong Fa Yu	"	20
Loach,—Wu Yu	"	28
Lobsters,—Lung Ha	"	30
Maokel,—Chi Yu	"	20
Monk Fish,—Mong Yu	"	32
Mullet,—Chai Yu	"	20
Oysters,—Shang Ho	"	24
Parrot Fish,—Kai Kung Yu	"	12
Perch,—Tao Lo	"	24
Pike,—Fu Pan Fong	"	18
Plaice,—Pan Yu	"	14
Pomfret, Black,—Hak Chong	"	28
Pomfret, White,—Pak Chong	"	32
Prawns,—Ming Ha	"	40
Ray,—Fai Pa Sha	"	12
Rook Fish,—Shek Kau Kung	"	18
Roach,—Chun Yu	"	12
Salmon,—Ma Yau	"	35
Shark,—Sha Yu	"	8
Skate,—Po Yu	"	10
Shrimps,—Ha	"	24
Snapper,—Lap Yu	"	32
Soles,—Tat Sha Yu	"	32
Tench,—Wan Yu	"	20
Turbot,—Choi How Yu	"	20
Turtles, small, fresh water,—Keuk Yu	"	64

FRUITS.

Almonds,—Bang Yan	lb.	35
Apples (California)—Kam Shan Ping Kho	"	18
" (Chefoo)—Tia Chun Ping Kho	"	18
" Small,—Hoi Tong	"	18
Bananas, fragrant, Canton,—San Shing Heng Ching	"	18
" (brides), Macao,—San Heng Chin	"	3

肉食

Chestnuts, Chinese,—Foong Lut	"	10
Carambols,—Yeung To	"	12
Coconuts,—Ye Tse	each	30
Grapes,—Po Tai Tse	lb.	30
Lemons, China,—Ling Mung	"	8
" America,—Kam Shan Ling Mung	"	10
Lichees Dried,—Lai Chi, small Stone	"	30
" Fresh	"	10
Oranges, (Canton)—Shan-shang Tim Ching	lb.	5
" Sweet	"	1
Pears, (American),—K'u San Shoo Lay	"	10
" (Canton),—Cooking,—Sha Li	"	10
Peanuts,—Fa Shang	"	8
Perseimons Large,—Hung Tse	"	10
Pine-apples, 1st quality,—Pun Ti Po Lo	each	1
" 2nd,—Chung-tang Po Lo	"	1
Plantain,—Tai Chiu	lb.	3
Plums,—Swatow, Hung Lai	"	15
Pumelo, Siam,—Chim Lo Yau	each	15
" Shanghai,—Lo Kwat	"	15
Walnuts,—Hop To	lb.	15
" Green,—Sang Hop Tao	"	1
Water Melon,—(Am.) Kom San Sai Kwa	each	1

VEGETABLES, &c.

Artichokes, Shanghai,—Sheung-hoi Ah Ohi	lb.	1
Beans, (French), Macao,—Oh Moou Pin Tau	"	1
" (French) Shanghai,—Sheung Hai Pin	"	1
" Sprout,—Ah Ohi	"	8
" Long,—Tau Kok	"	10
Beet Root,—Hung Chai Tau	each	8
Bitter Squash,—Fu Kwa	"	8
Brinjals, Green,—Ching Yuan Kwa	"	8
" Red,—Hung Ke	"	6
Cabbages, Chinese, (common)—Kai Tsai	"	10
Cabbages, Shanghai,—Ye Tsai	"	14
Cane Shoots, bunch,—Kau Shun	lb.	8
Carrots,—Kam Shun	"	12
Celery, Chinese,—Tong Kan Tsai	"	12
Chillies Dried,—Kon Lap Chiu	"	30
" Red,—Hung Fa Chiu	"	18
" Green,—Ching Lap Chiu	"	12
Curry Stuff, English,—Ka Li Chiu Liu	"	10
Cucumbers,—Ching Kwa	each	2
Garlic,—Sun Tau	lb.	8
Ginger, young,—Sun Tse Keung	"	6
" old,—Lo Keung	"	8
Horse Radish, Shanghai,—Lik Kan	"	15
Indian Corn,—Suk Mai	each	5
Lettuce,—Yeung Shang Tsai	"	1
Water Chestnuts,—Ma Tai	lb.	6
" Mandarin,—Kwai Lam Ma Tai	"	8
Mushrooms, Fresh,—Shang Oho Ko	"	35
Musk Melon, Amer.—Kam-san Hong Kwa	each	1
Okra,—Kai Tsai	lb.	12
Onions Bombay,—Yeung Chong Tau	"	8
" Green,—Shang Chong	"	6
" Shanghai,—Sheung-hoi Chong Tau	"	6
Pareley,—Kun Tsai	lb.	8
Green Peas,—Ching Tau	lb.	1
Potatoes, Sweet,—Pan Shu	"	3
" Shanghai,—Sheung-hoi Shu Tsai	"	3
" Japan,—Yut Pan Shu Tsai	"	3
" American,—Fa Ki Shu Tsai	"	8
" Foochow,—Fook-chow Shu Tsai	"	1
Pumpkin,—Tong Kwa	"	3
Radish,—Hung Lo Pak Tsai	"	5
Rhubarb (Fresh)—Tai Wong	"	12
Sage,—Tse So	"	1
Shallots,—Kon Chung Tau	"	8
Spinach,—Yin Tsai	"	5
Tomatoes,—Ken Ke	"	8
Taro,—Wu Tau	"	6
Turnips Punt, (Long)—Lo Pak	"	5
" English,—Yeung Lo Pak	"	1
Vegetable Marrow,—Chit Kwa	"	4
" (American)—Kam-san Chit Kwa	"	1
Water Cress,—Sai Yeung Tsai	"	15
" Lily root,—Lin Ngau	"	6
Yams,—Ta Shu	"	6
" English,—Yeung Kan Choi	"	1
" Tau	"	1

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DIARY OF WAR.

COUNTRIES AT WAR.

Germany	Britain.
Austria	Russia.
Turkey	France.
	Belgium.
	Japan.
	Serbia.
	Montenegro.

ARMY TERMS EXPLAINED.

Army corps is a complete army on a small scale in itself. The strength varies from 35,000 to 45,000 men.

Division is a force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, usually with a strength of from 15,000 to 20,000 men.

Brigade is a force of infantry or cavalry. The infantry brigade is from 4,000 to 7,000 strong. The cavalry brigade is from 1,000 to 2,000 strong.

Regiment of infantry is from 2,000 to 4,000 strong. A cavalry regiment is from 500 to 1,000 men strong.

Squadron of cavalry is from 150 to 200 men strong.

Battery of artillery in the British and French armies has 6 guns and about 200 men. In the German Army consists of 4 guns and 150 men. In the Russian Army it consists of 8 guns and 250 men.

Events that Brought It About.

1878.—Berlin Congress charges Austria-Hungary with the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

1885.—Austria-Hungary saves Serbia from destruction by Bulgaria.

1900.—Tariff war between Austria-Hungary and Serbia.

1908.—Annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary.

1912.—Serbo-Bulgarian Alliance with a clause against Austria.

1913.—Serbia thrown back from the Adriatic in favour of an independent Albania.

1914.—June 28.—Archduke Franz Ferdinand and Consort assassinated by a Serbian student at Sarajevo.

July 23.—Austro-Hungarian Note delivered to Serbia demanding suppression of Pan-Serbian movement and punishment of accomplices in assassinations. Answer required by 6 p.m. same day.

July 24.—Details of Note published and proved unexpected. Semi-official *Pester Lloyd* affirms that Germany will suffer no third party to intervene between Austria and Serbia.

July 25.—Russian Cabinet meets; announced that mobilisation proceeds forthwith.

Since Fighting Began.

July 27.—Serbian troops aboard Danube steamer *Ero* on Austrian troops; engagement ensues. Sir Edward Grey announces his efforts to arrange conference of Ambassadors.

July 28.—Austria declares war on Serbia. Germany considers Sir Edward Grey's suggested conference has no prospect of success.

July 30.—British First Fleet leaves Portland under sealed orders. Belgrade in flames.

July 31.—Germany asks Russia for explanation of her mobilisation. Attack on Belgrade continues. Martial law in Germany. London Stock Exchange closed.

August 1.—Austrian Reserve called out. German ultimatum to France and Russia, expiring at noon. Italy declares neutrality. Evidence of Australian loyalty. Bank of England rate 10 per cent. Germany declares war. First shots fired by Russian frontier patrol on Germans near Proskien; no casualties.

August 2.—British cabinet meets and adjourns till evening. Cossacks invade Germany near Biala. Germans invade France near Oiry. Germans enter Luxembourg. Germany promises indemnity to Luxembourg.

August 3.—Severe fighting on River Drin between Serbians and Austrians. Patriotic scenes outside Buckingham Palace.

August 4.—Earl Kitchener sails, but is recalled. War declared between Britain and Germany.

August 5.—Germans invade Belgium. Japan to take measures to discharge Treaty obligations to Britain. Germans violate Dutch territory at Tilburg. Russian and German troops in contact on frontier. Bombardment of Liege begun by Germans. Sir John French gazetted Inspector General of British Forces; Admiral Jellicoe becomes supreme commander of the Fleet.

August 6.—German troops reported to have been repulsed by Belgians in fighting near Liege. Numerous German prizes brought to British ports. Earl Kitchener appointed Secretary for War. H.M.S. Amphion sinks German mine-layer *Koenigin Luise* and later strikes mine and sinks herself.

August 7.—German Cavalry division routed by Belgians in Luxembourg. Germany asks for armistice; admits 25,000 men are *hors de combat*.

August 9.—Germans evacuate Luxembourg owing to French advance. Japan issues ultimatum to Germany. German submarine sunk by British warship. Reported that Japan has issued ultimatum against Germany.

August 14.—Liege still intact. Belgium asks France to accommodate 2,000 German prisoners. Transportation of French troops to Belgium complete; whole force ready to advance. Belgians drive enemy eastward; no German cavalry between Hasselt and Namur.

August 15.—French troops enter Belgium at Charleroi. Bavarian Army Corps defeated by French at Avricourt and Oiry.

August 16.—Japan sends ultimatum to Germany demanding that Kiauchau be handed over to Japan, with a view to eventual restoration to China; answer required by noon on August 23. French Fleet attacks Austrian Fleet off Budua, sinking two ironclads and setting fire to another.

August 17.—Officially announced that British Expeditionary Force safely lands on French soil.

August 18.—Belgian Royal Family and Government move to Brussels.

August 20.—Germans occupy Brussels.

August 22.—Germans impose war levies of £2,000,000 and £8,000,000 respectively on Province of Liege and City of Brussels. Canadian House of Commons pass war appropriation of \$50,000,000. Serbians rout Austrians along the Drina.

August 23.—Japan declares war on Germany.

August 20.—Russians continue on offensive on East Prussian frontier, German forces being compelled to retreat on Koenigsberg. Russian advance in East Prussia continues. Togoland surrenders to British.

August 28.—British Fleet sinks three German cruisers and two destroyers off Heligoland. Russians secure victory at Romanoff and approach within 20 miles of Lemberg, capturing 4,000 prisoners. Announced that Russians completely invest Koenigsberg. Belgians rout a German Army Corps, which withdraws in disorder to Louvain.

August 29.—German troops being withdrawn from Belgium, owing to Russian advance. Earl Kitchener announces that two Divisions and a Cavalry Division from India are being sent to France.

August 30.—Apia, in German Samoa, surrenders to expeditionary force from New Zealand.

August 31.—Allies occupy line extending from mouth of the Somme inland along the river, past the fortresses of La Fere and Laon, towards Mezieres.

Sept. 1.—German Cavalry Corps marches on Forest of Compiègne, and is engaged by British, who capture ten guns.

Sept. 2.—List of British casualties published. Details:—Officers killed, 38; wounded, 67; missing, 95. Men killed, 127; wounded, 629; missing, 4,183. Russians sustain reverse in local engagement in East Prussia but defeat three Austrian Army Corps near Lemberg, capturing 150 guns and inflicting enormous losses on enemy. Japanese occupy seven islands of Kiauchau, and remove 1,000 mines. French Government removes to Bordeaux for purely military reasons.

September 3.—Russians defeat Austrians and occupy Lemberg. Additional list of British casualties issued. General Gallieni issues proclamation saying he will defend Paris to the end.

September 4.—Russians occupy Haicla. Announced that in seven days' fighting, Russians have captured 40,000 prisoners. New British recruits total 200,000.

September 5.—German squadron sinks 15 British fishing boats in North Sea, the crews being taken prisoners. Announced that Britain, France and Russia mutually engage not to conclude peace separately during the war.

September 7.—Announced that H.M.S. Pathfinder struck a mine off the East coast and rapidly foundered. Official report issued stating that German enveloping movement is abandoned; British superiority over Germans clearly demonstrated.

September 8.—Russians capture Mikolajoff and Rawa Ruska, and convert Galicia into Russian Province.

September 10.—Force of 60,000 Germans hurrying through Belgium to assist defeated Right Wing in France. British forces cross the Marne; enemy retreats 25 miles.

Sept. 11.—German retreat continues; announced that in four days the Allies have advanced 37.1-2 miles. British squadrons make a complete sweep of the North Sea; no German ship seen.

Sept. 12.—Whole German right wing falling back in disorder, Allies pursuing them. German cavalry reported exhausted. Provinces of Antwerp and Limburg entirely free of enemy.

Sept. 13.—Announced that Allies' victory becoming more and more complete everywhere. Germans evacuate Nancy region after a ten days' attack; casualties, 20,000 men at Nancy and 11,000 men at Luneville.

Sept. 14.—Germans evacuate Amiens and give way at Reuilly and Brabant-le-roi. Crown Prince's Army driven back. French territory on east frontier free of enemy. Russians capture 8,000 prisoners and great quantities of war material at Rawa Ruska, and occupy Czernowitz. Serbians defeat 60,000 Austrians at the angle of the Rivers Drina and Save. Announced that German cruiser *Hela* was sunk by hostile submarine.

Sept. 16.—Crown Prince's Army driven further back. Allies occupy Rheims; 600 prisoners captured on the right of the British. Announced that Brigadier General N. Findlay is killed. Sixteen hundred German prisoners landed in England.

Sept. 18, 19 and 20.—Battle of the Aisne continues, German counter-attacks failing. Germans fire on Rheims Cathedral, setting historic building on fire.

Sept. 22.—H.M. ships *Aboukir*, *Cressy* and *Hogue* sunk by German submarines in the North Sea. Battle of the Aisne continues without appreciable change in the situation.

Sept. 23 to 26.—The great battle continues; German counter-attacks being everywhere repulsed. Land fighting begins around Tsingtau.

Sept. 27.—Capital of the Cameroons surrenders unconditionally to British Force.

Sept. 28 and 29.—Battle of the Aisne continues, Allies beating back severe attacks by the enemy.

Sept. 30.—Big battle continues in favour of Allies, who make slight progress all along the line. Germans bombard Antwerp, but are repulsed. Russians continue to progress and are reported halting at Buda Pest.

Oct. 1.—Announced that H.M.S. *Cumberland* has captured nine German liners and one gunboat in Cameroon River. Allies' position in France reported entirely satisfactory.

Oct. 2.—Germans vigorously bombard Antwerp. British Admiralty announces adoption of mine-laying policy as a counter-measure to German activity.

Oct. 3.—French President and Ministers start on visit to congratulate armies in the field. The Czar leaves for the front. Big battle continues in France, Crown Prince's Army being repulsed near Varennes.

Oct. 4.—Germans make night attack at Tsingtau, but are defeated, losing 47 killed. In the

big battle Allies twice destroy enemy's lines of communications. Russians defeat and pursue Germans.

Oct. 7.—Bombardment of Antwerp continues, German commander warning populace. Belgian Government removes to Ostend. German cruiser *Cormoran* and two gunboats sunk in Kiachau Bay. Big battle still proceeding, fighting becoming increasingly violent.

Oct. 11.—Fall of Antwerp announced. Allies still progress all along the line. Germans drop 20 bombs on Paris.

Oct. 12.—German aviators drop six more bombs on Paris.

Oct. 13.—Commander under Colonel Maritz revolts in the Cape Province, having concluded an agreement with Germans. Belgian Government removes to Havre, in France. Allies resume offensive; "real progress" reported.

Oct. 14.—Announced that Russian cruisers sink two German submarines in the Baltic. Canadian contingent arrives at Plymouth. H.M.S. *Yarmouth* sinks the *Markomania* and captures the *Pontopore* (Emden's supply ship) off Sumatra.

Oct. 15.—Allies make further progress, occupying a line from Ypres to the sea. H.M.S. *Lawke* sunk by submarine in the North Sea.

Oct. 16.—Four German destroyers sunk off the Dutch coast.

Oct. 17, 18 and 19.—Further advances of Allies reported, notably on the Left Wing. French cruiser *Waldeck Rousseau* sinks

Austrian cruiser off Dalmatian coast.

Oct. 20.—Japanese occupy Marshall, Marianno and Caroline Islands.

Oct. 21.—Announced that the Emden sinks five more British vessels and captures another. British warships do great work off the Belgian coast, shelling the enemy's trenches and wrecking six batteries. Germans who had advanced on Warsaw compelled to retreat, Russians pursuing them. British naval flotilla continues to bombard German flank.

Oct. 23.—Severe fighting on the Left Wing, the Allies continuing to make progress. Steamer *Cresfeld* arrives at Las Palmas with the crews of 13 steamers sunk by the German cruiser *Karlsruhe*, mostly in the Atlantic.

Oct. 24.—British destroyer *Badger* sinks German submarine off Dutch coast. Announced that there are nine German cruisers on the high seas, and that 70 warships of the Allies are searching for them.

Oct. 25 to 28.—Allies continue to progress on the Left Wing, and Russians advance to Lowicz and Lodz, driving the Germans before them. French drive enemy over frontier east of Nancy.

Oct. 28.—Five men sentenced to death in connection with the assassination of Prince Franz Ferdinand, and others sent into penal servitude.

Oct. 29.—Russians break resistance of last units of the enemy north of the Pilica, and the whole Austro-German Army retreats.

Oct. 30.—Reported that the Emden enters Penang harbour and sinks the Russian cruiser *Jemohug* and a French destroyer. Turkish warships enter open port of Odessa and bombard Russian ships. Turkish cruiser bombards Thacodasia, in the Crimea.

Oct. 31.—Germans attempt general offensive movement from Nieuport to Arras, but Allies still advance. Enemy reported to be withdrawing from Dixmude. Russians still advance in Poland and East Prussia.

Nov. 1.—British cruiser *Hermes* sunk by submarine in the Straits of Dover. British, French and Russian Ambassadors in Constantinople request passports. Most of the German forts at Tsingtau silenced by Japanese and British bombardment.

British and French Ambassadors leave Constantinople. Announced that 2,000 armed Bedouins have penetrated Egyptian territory. Germans continue violent attacks in Belgium and France, but are everywhere repulsed. British Government to shortly issue war loan of £200,000,000. Turkey apologises to Russia, but endeavours to throw the responsibility on the latter.

Nov. 3.—H.M.S. *Minerva* bombards Akaba, which is evacuated. Trilling story from British Headquarters issued showing how a large body of British troops was transferred from the Aisne to the battle on the north coast, and how in subsequent fighting the enemy suffered terribly from our offensive. Submarine *D5* sunk in skirmish with retreating German

squadron in North Sea. Germans abandon left bank of the Yser below Dixmude. Anglo-French Squadron bombards the Dardanelles.

Nov. 4.—German cruiser *Yorck* strikes chain of mines blocking entrance to Jade Bay and sinks.

Nov. 5.—War between Britain and Turkey declared. Annexation of Cyprus announced.

Nov. 6.—Austrians retreating along whole front before Russians. France declares war with Turkey.

Nov. 7.—Fall of Tsingtau announced. Russians continue triumphant march, capturing many prisoners and guns. Allies still make progress.

Nov. 8.—Announced that the surrender of Tsingtau is unconditional. Russian cavalry enters German territory from beyond the Vistula.

Nov. 9.—Colonial contingents given great reception at Lord Mayor's Show. Patriotic speeches at the Guildhall banquet. German cruiser *Emden* caught off Coos Islands by H.M.A.S. *Sydney*; engagement ensues; *Emden* goes ashore and is burnt out; Commander and a nephew of the Kaiser's among the prisoners.

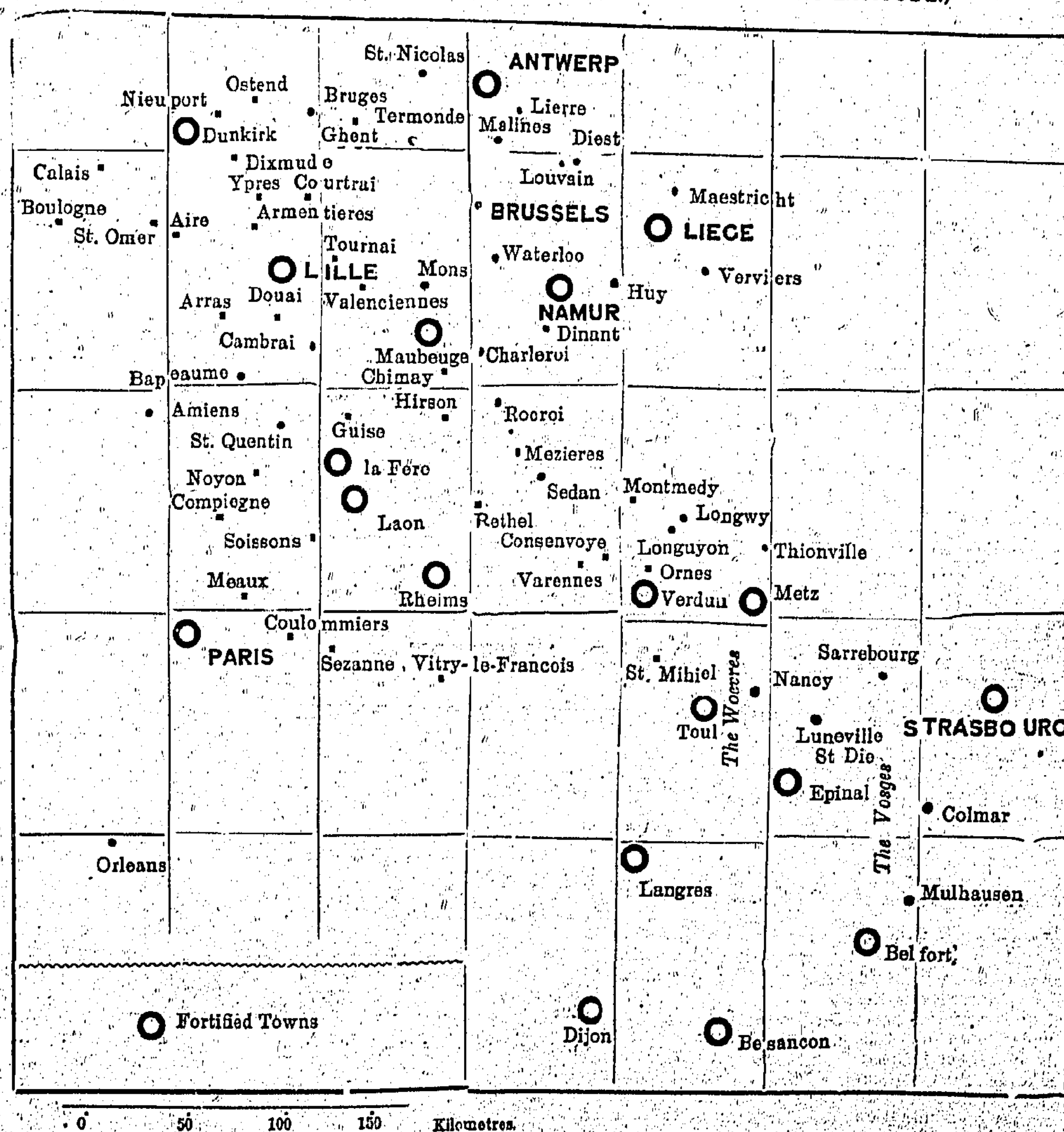
Nov. 10.—German cruiser *Koenigsberg* imprisoned in the Rafigi River, German East Africa, by sinking of colliers at the river's mouth. Russians still advancing in Poland and East Prussia.

Nov. 12.—Severe fighting in France and Belgium; Germans take Dixmude, but Allies hold their own elsewhere. Further Russian advance in East Prussia.

THE WAR.

Plan of the Great Battlefield, Showing Fortified Towns, etc.

(CROSS LINES WITHIN THE PLAN ARE THOSE OF LONGITUDE AND LATITUDE.)



The above is a plan showing the area most affected in the present hostilities between the British, French and Belgian troops and the German forces. Latest advices are to the effect that bitter fighting is taking place between Nieuport and Arras. The Germans have advanced to Dixmude, which they hold at the moment.

Commercial.

F.M.S. Chamber of Mines
Minutes of the Council Meeting of the F.M.S. Chamber of Mines held on Monday, the 20th October, 1914, p.m.

Dulang Washers.—The Secretary states that he has not a reply from Mr. Piller to his request for the production of a dilang permit. Mr. Dawbarn informs the Council that the Director of Chinese is strongly opposed to cancellation of dilang permits as so many families are dependent upon the earnings of dilang washers. The Council agree that it would be very unwise to press the matter at the present time and that it might be held over until conditions were normal. The Secretary is instructed to write to Mr. Piller accordingly.

The Market.—The Secretary reports that he has had no communications from members calling for an Extraordinary General Meeting.

Accounts.—A trial balance is laid on the table and passed without comment.

Resignation.—A letter from Towkay Fan Sow, in which he resigns his membership of the Chamber owing to his departure for China, is read. His resignation is accepted with regret, upon the motion of Mr. Dawbarn, seconded by Mr. Brash.

Alternates.—Dr. Muller, the alternate of Mr. Braggeler (the Negri Sembilan representative of the Council) having absented himself without leave from three consecutive meetings, is by Rule 37 (b) deemed to have resigned his seat on the Council. The Secretary is instructed to communicate with Mr. Braggeler with a view to the appointment of a substitute.

Tailings.—The impossibility of complying universally with the order of Government which forbids the escape of more than 11 per cent. of detritus in effluent water is discussed. It is pointed out that when the tailings commission held an enquiry into this matter about 11 years ago they found that the matter in suspension could not be retained and recommended that tailings should be conducted into the Kinta River and that the river be systematically dredged. Nothing has been done in this direction for 11 years, and the Government have selected the present official time to pass stringent regulations, the compliance with which renders economic mining on a large scale impossible. The Mines Department appear to think otherwise, and the Chamber, it is suggested, should lose no time in moving in the matter and asking for another commission of enquiry. The ignoring of the Chamber of Mines by Government in this matter is deprecated. The Council agree that it would not be advisable to move until the Government had taken the first step by way of conducting a prosecution. Mr. F. E. Mair (President) here joins the Council and Mr. Brash vacates the chair in his favour.

Tin Market.—The President informs the Council that he has had an interview with the British Resident for the purpose of ascertaining the defunct future policy of Government with respect to the minimum price of tin at which Government will continue to buy should there be no outside market. The President, he regrets to say, is not in a position to give any definite reply at the present time but hopes to do so at an early date. Letters from the President to the Chief Secretary, F.M.S., hereon are read.

United States War Tax.
The text of President Wilson's speech to Congress on October 3rd urging the immediate provision of \$100,000,000 additional revenue to be raised through internal taxes is to hand by mail. According to the report given by *Financial America*, the President stated that during August there was, as compared with the corresponding month of last year, a falling off of \$10,829,538 in the revenues collected from Customs. The Treasury itself could get along for a considerable period, no doubt, without immediate recourse to the war tax.

Largest Sugar Deal in History.
The following telegram from a Bangoon paper is of interest:—Referring to the corner of sugar by Government a Cardiff paper says that Mr. McKenna purchased 900,000 tons of raw sugar from Demerara, Mauritius and Java for the sum of £1,000,000. The sugar was sold practically at cost price to refiners, who agreed to sell at a fixed price.

distributed throughout the country. It is deposited, of course, on call. He need not point out what the probable consequences of inconvenience and distress and confusion would be if the diminishing income of the Treasury should make it necessary rapidly to withdraw these deposits. Our New York contemporary adds that at a conference on the subject of the proposed taxation was held between prominent members of the Administration and several officials, and that it is more than probable that half the amount required will be raised by a 5 per cent. tax—to be increased in case of necessity to as much as 10 per cent.—on the price of passenger tickets. The railroads will receive a small commission for the collection of the tax and will hand over the extra 5 per cent. of their revenue from passenger tickets to the Government, while the trolley steamships will be similarly treated. The scheme will have to be approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The railroad directors will, it is said, demand that freight rates for goods be again raised, contending that, since the handing down of the decision in the Eastern roads, the position of the European war, has become very much worse, and that if credit is to be maintained and obligations met the roads must be allowed to charge more for their services.

Chinese National Loan.
The Financial Commissioner of Szechuan has reported to the Ministry of Finance that the people of his province have purchased the national bonds with great enthusiasm. He has already received \$600,000 by the sale of the bonds, but this amount he is unable to remit to Peking owing to the refusal of the native banks to undertake the remittance. The Ministry has ordered the Commissioner to hand this amount over to the Customs for transmission to Peking.

GERMANS "VERY NERVOUS."

A 400,000 Estimate of Their Losses.

Mr. Arthur Kitson writes to the *Morning Post* that he has received a letter from a friend stationed in Holland, close to the German frontier, in which, after first enquiring whether it is true that 30,000 British have been captured by the Germans and that Paris is in flames (the letter is dated September 1), as reported by the German press, he says:

"I have seen a letter from a very high German official who has been at the front from the beginning of the invasion of Belgium, and is now invalided home, in which he says: 'The war is not going quite as we expected. The resistance of the Allied Forces is extraordinary, and we are beginning to feel very nervous as to the results. Our (German) losses are terrible, so terrible that the Emperor has forbidden their disclosure. Our generals have been wantonly wasteful with our men, who have been mowed down in thousands. Whilst it is impossible to say exactly what our losses are, I should estimate them between 350,000 and 400,000 altogether! If it continues at this rate much longer we shall be quite unable to meet Russia with any hope of success.'"

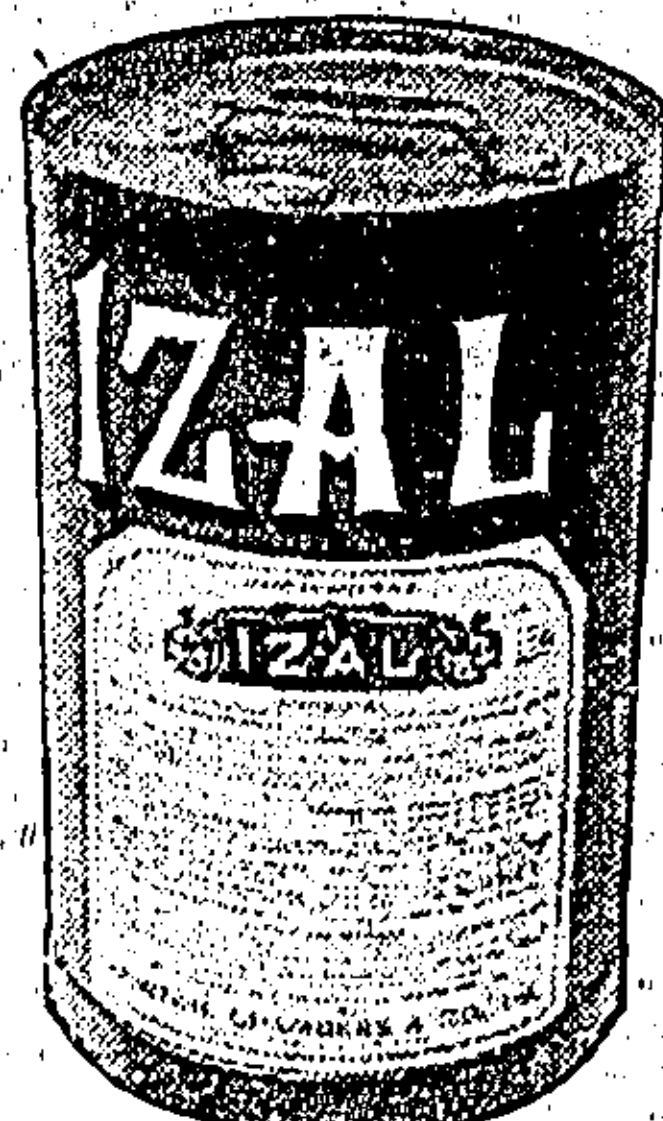
Mr. Kitson's friend adds: "We only get the news as made in Germany. For some unaccountable reason news from England is suppressed here—notwithstanding Holland is supposed to be neutral."

United States War Tax.
The text of President Wilson's speech to Congress on October 3rd urging the immediate provision of \$100,000,000 additional revenue to be raised through internal taxes is to hand by mail. According to the report given by *Financial America*, the President stated that during August there was, as compared with the corresponding month of last year, a falling off of \$10,829,538 in the revenues collected from Customs. The Treasury itself could get along for a considerable period, no doubt, without immediate recourse to the war tax.

NOTICES

In Assets, Income, Net Surplus, Business in Force.
New Business the
SUN LIFE OF CANADA
is the leading Life Company of the Dominion.
Outside of Companies issuing industrial policies, the Sun Life of Canada is doing the largest life business in the British Empire.
Funds Exceed £11,000,000.
CHIEF OFFICE FOR SOUTH CHINA, DES VŒUX ROAD, (POWELL'S BLDG.).

MAKE IT A HABIT—USE REGULARLY.



TRIUMPH OF CONCENTRATION.

Perfect sanitation being so necessary for health, disinfection is imperative. Make a practice of using **IZAL** every day—just a little, diluted with water—pouring it down drains, sinks and w.c.s and sprinkling it in dustbins or other harbours of filth. **IZAL**, because it positively kills disease germs, stops infection and instantly removes bad smells. **IZAL**—the guaranteed disinfectant of unrivalled strength—is the pioneer modern high power germicide. Officially adopted throughout the British Empire.

Mixes equally well with salt, brackish or fresh water.
Write for Free Booklets—"Practical Disinfection" and "Rules of Health."

One Gallon of IZAL makes 400 gallons of efficient disinfecting fluid.

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THE WHITE LIE by William Le Queux.	HER ROYAL HIGHNESS by William Le Queux.
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Abraham E. S.	Jones M. T.
Allen H. G.	Joseph R. M.
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Bell C. D. J.	Mancini O.
Bena, G. A.	Mann Mrs. R. R.
Bowick Mr. & Mrs.	Marriott, Dr. O.
C. W.	Marshall G. W.
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Black W. M.	Matheson, Miss M.
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Coleman D. A. L. E.	Pententh Mrs. & Mrs.
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A. C. M. G.	Wilson J. G.
Hill Mr. & Mrs. C. J. G.	Wood G. G.
Hodges W. J.	Wood G. J.
Holt Mr. & Mrs. H. O.	Wood G. J.
Hunter Arthur	Wood H. D.
Hutchinson D. L.	Wright Mr. & Mrs.
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Cowan C. Apt. & Mrs.	Sharp Mrs.
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Gibbons F. W.	Smith Mrs.
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Grissell	Weston Mr. & Mrs.
Harden Mr. & Mrs.	Whitfield Capt. and Mrs.
Hastwell F. A.	Wicks Ray & Mrs.
Horbr ender Mrs.	Williams E.
Horba cz Mr. & Mrs.	Willson O.
Humphreys Major	Wilson O.
Hes Lt. Col. H. W.	Young
James	

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Almond Mrs. R.	Lennox J.
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Bailey A. D.	Morita Comdr.
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Drass Dr. C. T.	Parsons Mrs. W. C.
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Hunt L. S.	Skeel N. J.
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NOTICES

NOTICE.

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A. S. WATSON & Co. Limited
have been appointed AGENTS

for Messrs. W. & A. Gilbey's
Wines & Spirits.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 22nd October, 1914.

HONGKONG CRICKET LEAGUE.

A meeting of the above League will be held in the Hongkong Cricket Club Pavilion on Wednesday, the 18th inst., for the purpose of arranging friendly fixtures and discussing other business in connection with the League.

Will Clubs interested kindly send representatives?
H. H. TAYLER,
Hon. Secretary & Treasurer.
Hongkong, Nov. 14, 1914.

PEAR TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.	
1.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.	10.00 A.M. to 12.00 A.M. " 15 Min.
1.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M. " 15 Min.	11.00 A.M. to 1.00 P.M. " 15 Min.
1.15 P.M. to 3.15 P.M. " 15 Min.	12.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M. " 15 Min.
3.30 P.M. to 5.30 P.M. " 15 Min.	1.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M. " 15 Min.
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1.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M. " 15 Min.	

PRUSSIAN ARROGANCE.

Belgian Officers Manicured to Horses.

The accounts of the Germans' march through the Belgian capital afford many illustrations of the brutal arrogance of the Kaiser's legions.

The German soldiers, says the Times correspondent, behaved simply as they had been ordered to do, and cannot be said to have outraged the ordinary laws of war, but their arrogance and absolute lack of tact came out in the actions of the officers.

They laughed derisively in the faces of the defenceless crowds, and mockingly tore down Belgian flags which flew from deserted dwellings and arranged them over the headquarters of their chargers. They ordered hotels and cafes to be thrown open, and on the terrace near the Gare du Nord Station, they ate, drank, and made merry in the noisiest manner.

Some mounted the stairs in different hotels in the popular quarters, took possession of the rooms, and sat smoking and drinking at the open windows or on the balconies far into the night.

They never missed the opportunity to impose on the poor inhabitants that they were the conquerors, and that the populace was mere dirt.

In one of the public squares on which the gardener's art had been lavished, and which, when last I saw it, was a maze of bloom, several German officers deliberately rode their horses through the flower beds.

"The only purpose of this wanton action," my informant said, "was to show us they were 'top dogs,' but I agree with the lealhearted Belgians who saw and suffered these things that they will live longer in the memory than even the killing of men."

The Mail correspondent states that in the march through the city two Belgian officers were manacled and attached to the stirrup leathers of the Uhlanes. A low growl was evoked by this barbarous spectacle, which was instantly repressed by the officers, who at once backed their horses into the ranks of the spectators, threatening them not with words, but with uplifted sabres.

At one point a lame hawk offered flowers to the soldiers. Instantly a captain of Hussars, by a movement of his head, sent the poor wretch bleeding and sprawling into the crowd. A French lady, her woman's heart aching for the sight, cried out: "Vous êtes une brute!" There were those who feared for her, but the knightly Hussar passed on with a scowl and the usual backing of his mount.

A very gross pleasantry was perpetrated by a gunner, who was evidently in charge of the pet of the battery—a baby bear, who, dressed up in full Belgian General's uniform, evidently intended to represent the King, topped his cocked hat at intervals to his keeper. This particularly irritated the brave Belgians, but they wisely abstained from any overt manifestation.

A very unpleasant feature was the behaviour of some of the soldiery, who, as they passed, tore repeatedly at the National colours which every Belgian lady now wears at her breast.

In the haughty, be-jabbed subaltern, says another account in the Mail, all the true

GERMAN LOOT.

Red Cross Over Waggon Load of Champagne.

The following statement, dealing with the story of the Germans in Compiègne, is issued from an official source:—

During the last two days of their occupation of Compiègne the Germans kept in the Court of Honour of the Palace three army waggons alleged to contain officers' luggage.

Now, most of the officers had been billeted on inhabitants or hotels, and only two officers had slept in the chateau from Wednesday, the 9th, to Saturday, the 12th inst., these being a colonel and a lieutenant-general.

The truth is that these three waggons were solely used to store and transport precious articles stolen by soldiers and non-commissioned officers from houses which were looted in all parts of Compiègne. One house notably, opposite the chateau, was sacked from cellar to attic under the eyes of the whole staff of the Palace and before German officers, to whom the municipal authorities made several protests, but without result.

During the last two days soldiers and non-commissioned officers came and went between this house and the Palace, carrying great bundles, which were at once unpacked, revealing silverware, jewels, and kick-knacks, which the Germans examined with curiosity, and showed to passing officers.

According to the value of these articles, they repacked and sealed them, taking care before placing them in the waggons to have them registered by a non-commissioned officer seated at a table beside the waggons.

When the Germans left the Palace they flew the Red Cross flag over the waggons. In the same way a Red Cross flag was displayed over a van laden with bottles of champagne procured in a similar manner.

It is also established that on several occasions many officers and their troops wore the armband of the medical service.

characteristics of the race came to a head. They pinned the Belgian colours on the hindquarters of their horses, they stamped the crowd for the fun of the thing, they bought the papers of the night before and scoffed at the headline:—

"La Situation Reste Bonne," they started their men on the most frivolous songs: "Die Wacht am Rhein" soon gave way to "Puppchen, Du bist mein Augenstern."

The most popular tune in the Fatherland now sounding like rattle at a funeral.

"Belgians can never forget this—not till King Albert rides down Unter den Linden." So a veteran expressed himself to me, with tears in his eyes. He spoke for the Belgian nation. Such is the effect of Realpolitik.

SILIMPOON COAL BUNKERS

can be supplied at cheap rate.

SANDAKAN & SEBATTIK (British North Borneo).

At these ports steamers calling for bunker coal exclusively are exempt from all shipping dues and charges.

A. BUNE.

POST OFFICE.

Ships' Letter Boxes.

1. It is hereby notified that during the continuance of the War all outgoing correspondence must be posted at the General Post Office or at any of its Branch Offices.

2. Ships' Officers are strictly forbidden to receive on board their vessels any correspondence from the Public.

3. Shipmasters are not allowed to place or expose on board their vessels letter boxes for the purpose of collecting correspondence; all such boxes found exposed on board their vessels will be removed and returned to the General Post Office.

4. Shipping Companies must not receive from the Public for inclusion in their ships' Papers any but bona fide consignees' letters which should be left open for inspection when required.

5. Shipping Companies should state in their notifications to the Post Office the exact hour of departure of their vessels in order that the public may have every facility for posting at the General Post Office.

6. Shipping Companies and Ships' Officers must send to the Post Office ALL correspondence except bona fide consignees' letters posted in the Ships' Letter Boxes or received by Ships' Officers at the ports from which they sailed, or anywhere en route to Hongkong.

7. The above regulations will not affect the licensed, private letter boxes carried between Hongkong and Canton by the vessels belonging to or managed by the Hongkong Canton & Macao Steamboat Company.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE THE NAMES OF THE VESSELS BY WHICH MAILS ARE FORWARDED WILL NOT BE ADVERTISED IN THE MAIL NOTICES.

CORRESPONDENCE (INCLUDING PARCELS) IS BEING DESPATCHED AS OPPORTUNITY OFFERS; BUT ALL SERVICES ARE IRREGULAR AND UNCERTAIN AND ALL CORRESPONDENCE IS LIABLE TO DELAY.

THE PARCEL POST SERVICE TO FRANCE IS SUSPENDED UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

NOTICE IS GIVEN THAT ALTHOUGH EVERY POSSIBLE PRECAUTION IS TAKEN TO SECURE THE SAFETY OF ALL POSTAL PACKETS WHILE IN THE CUSTODY OF THE POST OFFICE THE POSTMASTER GENERAL CANNOT GIVE COMPENSATION FOR ANY LOSS OR DAMAGE WHICH MAY BE DUE TO THE ACT OF THE KING'S ENEMIES. UNLESS FURTHER NOTICE NO LETTERS, BOXES, OR PARCELS FOR BELGIUM, BRAZIL, CRETE OR MONTENEGRO AND NO LETTERS, BOXES OR PARCELS FOR MALTA CAN BE ACCEPTED FOR INSURANCE.

THE PARCEL POST AND INSURED LETTER SYSTEM TO BRAZIL IS SUSPENDED.

THE PARCEL POST SERVICE TO THE UNITED KINGDOM IS IN FULL WORKING ORDER IN BOTH DIRECTIONS BY THE LONG SEA ROUTE.

THE PARCEL POST SERVICE TO EGYPT AND CERTAIN COUNTRIES MENTIONED, SERVED BY EGYPT, IS RESUMED FOR ORDINARY PARCELS ONLY—CRETE, CYPRUS, GREECE, SYRIA, TURKEY, ITALY, ALGERIA, TUNIS, SWITZERLAND AND (LBYIA) TRIPOLI.

A late mail for Swatow, Amoy & Foochow will in future be closed or shut Douglas steamers 20 minutes before each steamer sails. Ordinary correspondence will be received after the regular mail has closed at the side west entrance to the G. P. O. in the lane off Des Vaux Road.

War risks are not covered by postal registration or insurance.

The services to Germany, Austria, and Tsingtau are suspended.

The New Year Parcel Mail will be closed at 5 p.m. on Thursday, the 19th inst.

Insured Parcels will only be accepted for the United Kingdom.

CHRISTMAS MAIL.

The Public are informed that the Christmas Mail to the United Kingdom and countries beyond will be closed at the Post Office at 10.30 a.m. on the 20th inst. via Suez and is due to reach London on the 25th Dec. Correspondence intended for this route must be so superscribed.

Mails to United Kingdom despatched via Siberia take about a month to reach their destination. The Christmas Mail by this route will leave about the same date.

Further particulars will be published later.

The Mail from London (via Siberia) of Sunday the 18th ult., is due to arrive here to-morrow.

The American Mail is expected to arrive here on the 19th inst.

MAILS DUE.

Siberian, 17th inst.

American, 19th inst.

MAILS CLOSE TO-MORROW.

Shanghai, North China, Japan via Moji, Victoria, Seattle & United Kingdom via Canada 17th Oct. 11 a.m.

(Tientsin-Pukow Service Shanghai Br. P. O. at 5 p.m. Monday the 23rd inst.)

Saigon, Straits, Ceylon, Aden, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt and Europe via Marseilles—(Late Letters 11 a.m. to noon. Extra Postage 10 cents.) (Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.) 17th Nov., noon.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Kunafiri Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,763, N. Santo, 15th inst.—Moji, 9th inst., Coal—M. B. K.

Halching, Br. s.s. 1,267, W. C. Passmore 15th inst.—Swatow, 14th inst., Gen.—D. L. & Co.

Taiwan, Jap. s.s. 1,145, H. Sakai, 16th inst.—Hongay, 13th inst., Coal—Order.

Newlyn, Br. s.s. 2,484, Charles Clarke, 14th inst.—Singapore, 4th inst., Coal—Order.

Hue, Fr. s.s. 703, A. Cornillon, 16th inst.—K. O. Wan, 15th inst., Gen.—A. R. Marly.

Tijpanas, Dut. s.s. 2,444, A. de Lange, 17th inst.—Amoy, 15th inst., Gen.—J. O. J. L.

Luchow, Br. s.s. 1,231, J. Metherall, 16th inst.—Amoy, 15th inst., Gen.—B. & S.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

For s.s. Halching from Swatow—Mr T. J. Edwards.

For s.s. Luchow from Shanghai—Mr Naitab.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow 17th Nov., 1 m.

Straits 17th inst., 2 p.m.

Philippine Is. 17th inst., 3 p.m.

Batavia, Samarang, Sourabaya & Port Moreby via Batavia 17th inst., 3 p.m.

Shanghai & N. China 17th Nov., 3 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 18th Nov.

Straits, Ceylon & Europe 18th Nov., 9 a.m.

Swatow 18th Nov., noon.

THURSDAY, 19th Nov.

Shanghai and North China (Europe via Siberia) 19th inst., 3 p.m.

(Tientsin-Pukow Service Shanghai Br. P. O. 5 p.m. Monday, 23rd November.)

FRIDAY, 20th Nov.

Philippine Is., Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand and New Guinea via Thursday Is. 20th Nov., 11 a.m.

Straits, Burmah, Ceylon, Aden, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt and Europe Late Letters 10.30 a.m. to 11 a.m., Extra Postage 10 cents.

(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.) The parcel mail will be closed on Thursday, the 19th Nov. at 5 p.m. 20th Nov. 10.30 a.m.

SATURDAY, 21st Nov.

Wei Hai Wei & Tientsin 21st Nov., 11 a.m.

Amoy & Foochow 21st inst., 2 p.m.

SUNDAY, 22nd Nov.

Swatow 22nd Nov., 9 a.m.

TUESDAY, 24th Nov.

Philippine Is. 24th Nov., 3 p.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow 24th Nov., 1 p.m.

THURSDAY, 8th Dec.

Philippine Islands, Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand via Port Darwin & New Guinea via Thursday Is. 8th Dec 11 a.m.

TIDE TABLE.

16th Nov., to 22nd Nov., 1914.

Mon. 16 m. 8.1 6.1 m. 2 30.8
Tues. 17 m. 7.4 5.4 m. 3 29.8
Wed. 18 m. 6.7 4.7 m. 4 28.8
Thurs. 19 m. 6.0 4.0 m. 5 27.8
Fri. 20 m. 5.3 3.3 m. 6 26.8
Sat. 21 m. 4.6 2.6 m. 7 25.8
Sun. 22 m. 3.9 1.9 m. 8 24.8

in morning. a afternoon.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed Findon Haddocks, Kippers &c ALEXANDRA CAFE.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 16th at 11.45—With few exceptions, pressure has increased throughout the area, especially over S. Manchuria and Japan. The depression has passed into the Pacific and the anticyclone has become stronger over N. China.

Strong monsoon will prevail over the north part of the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District. Forecast.
1 Hongkong and Neighbourhood: E. and N.E. winds, moderate to fresh; fine.

2 Formosa Channel: N.E. winds, strong.

3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook: The same as No. 1.

4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register. 16th Nov., a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Winds.	Weather.
Wootack	7a	30.11	32	mo	0	0
Namuro	6a	29.89		no	2	
Hakodate	"	29.97		nw	1	
Tokio	"	30.01		nw	1	
Kobe	"	30.15		nw	1	
Nagasaki	"	30.21		nw	1	
Kagima	"	30.19		nw	1	
Osaka	"	30.14		nw	1	
Naha	"	30.03		nw	2	
Ishikawa	"	30.03		nw	4	
Bohai Is.	"	30.12		o	1	
Chesoo	"	30.24	41	0	aw	3
Whalwei	"	30.27	50	100	no	1
Hankow	"	30.25	55	nw	3	bo
Kiukiang	"	30.29	41	no	1	bm
Shanghai	"	30.25	55	nw	3	bo
Shanghai	"	30.03	65	no	1	bo
Amoy	6a	30.08	64	84	no	4
Swatow	"	30.10	63	89	no	1
Batavia	5a	30.13		e	6	
Taihu	"	30.05		e	0	
Taiwan	"	30.04		ne	4	
Koshun	"	29.99		e	8	
P'oores	"	30.05		ne	8	
Canton	6a	30.12	61	88	n	1
H'kong	"	30.07	58	77	no	3
Cap Rock	"	30.05		nw	5	o
Macao	"	30.05	65	nw	1	o
Wuchow	9a	30.18	62	82	n	1
Fakhoi	"	30.10	63	ene	4	b
Hoihow	"	30.01	72	nw	2	c
Phullen	"	29.88	72	no	4	c
O. St. J.	"	29.96	71	ne	1	b
Aparr	"	29.96	71	ne	1	b
Legaspi	"	29.89	78	n	1	b
Holilo	9a	29.91	81	n	2	b
Bacolod	"	29.91	86	n	1	b
Cebu	"	29.91	86	n	1	b
Labuan	"	29.91	86	n	1	b

T. F. Claxton, Director.

Hongkong Observatory, Nov. 16.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degree Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

State of Weather, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, i lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q equally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

0 Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

10 Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

11 Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

12 Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

13 Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

14 Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

15 Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

16 Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

17 Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

18 Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

19 Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

20 Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

21 Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

22 Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

23 Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

24 Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

25 Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

26 Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

27 Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

28 Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

29 Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

30 Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

31 Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

32 Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

33 Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

34 Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

35 Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

MAIL STEAMERS.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. CO. ENGLISH MAIL.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named:—

For	Steamers	To Sail On	Remarks
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	Nagoya Capt. W. H. Sweny R.N.R.	about 18th Nov.	Freight & P'sage
SHANGHAI,	Oriental Capt. A. L. Valentini	4 p.m. 19th Nov.	Freight & P'sage
LONDON, via Usual Ports of Call	Nubia Capt. A. B. Garwood R.N.R.	d'light 21st Nov.	Freight & P'sage
LONDON & Genoa via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Port Said and Marseilles	Nellore Capt. J. Gaunt R.N.R.	about 25th Nov.	Freight & P'sage